

6/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014696649
WPI Acc No: 2002-517353/200255
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-074348; 2002-088786; 2002-280151; 2002-414097
XRAM Acc No: C02-146413
XRPX Acc No: N02-409304

**Controlled release system for causing flaccid muscular paralysis
comprises a biodegradable polymer containing a neurotoxin**

Patent Assignee: ALLERGAN SALES INC (ALLR)
Inventor: BRADY D G; DONOVAN S
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6383509	B1	20020507	US 2000587250	A	20000602	200255 B
			US 2001923631	A	20010807	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000587250 A 20000602; US
2001923631 A 20010807

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6383509	B1	17	A61F-002/00		Cont of application US 2000587250 Cont of patent US 6306423

Abstract (Basic): US 6383509 B1

NOVELTY - A controlled release system comprises a biodegradable polymer containing a neurotoxin which is release over a prolonged period of time without a significant immune response.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method of using the system for treating movement disorders and disorders influenced by cholinergic innervation.

ACTIVITY - Muscular-active; Cholinergic; Neurological.

No suitable biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in source material.

USE - The system is useful for causing flaccid muscular paralysis of a muscle near the implant (claimed). It is also useful for treating movement disorders and disorders influenced by cholinergic innervation.

ADVANTAGE - The neurotoxin is released over a period of 10 days to 6 years.

pp; 17 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: CONTROL; RELEASE; SYSTEM; CAUSE; FLACCID; MUSCLE; PARALYSIS;
COMPRISE; BIODEGRADABLE; POLYMER; CONTAIN; NEUROTOXIN

Derwent Class: A96; B04; B07; C03; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61F-002/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61F-013/00; A61K-009/14;

A61K-039/02; A61K-039/08

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

6/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014560561
WPI Acc No: 2002-381264/200241
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-611641; 2001-616538; 2002-010726; 2002-025392;
2002-033805; 2002-048599; 2002-113342
XRAM Acc No: C02-107534
XRPX Acc No: N02-298283

**In vitro screening of primary and/or metastatic stomach or esophageal
cancer involves examining sample of extraintestinal tissue and/or body
fluids to determine if guanylin cyclase C is expressed by cells**

Patent Assignee: PARK J (PARK-I); SCHULZ S (SCHU-I); WALDMAN S A (WALD-I)
Inventor: PARK J; SCHULZ S; WALDMAN S A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20010029019	A1	20011011	US 2000192229	P	20000327	200241 B
			US 2001819249	A	20010327	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000192229 P 20000327; US 2001819249 A 20010327

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Ln	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20010029019	A1	29		C12Q-001/68	Provisional application US 2000192229

Abstract (Basic): US 20010029019 A1

NOVELTY - In vitro screening of individual suspected of having primary and/or metastatic stomach or esophageal cancer involves examining a sample of extraintestinal tissue and/or body fluids to determine if guanylin cyclase C (GCC). Expression of GCC indicates a possibility of primary and/or metastatic stomach or esophageal cancer cells in the sample.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a kit for diagnosing an individual who has stomach and/or esophageal cancer comprising:

(a) a container comprising polymerase chain reaction primers that selectively amplify GCC gene transcript or generated cDNA, and one or more of a container comprising a positive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay control sample, a container comprising a negative PCR assay control sample, instructions for obtaining and/or processing a sample, instructions for performing a PCR diagnostic assay and **photographs** for illustrations depicting a positive result and/or negative result of a PCR diagnostic assay, or

(b) a container comprising antibodies that specifically bind to the GCC gene translation product, and one or more of a container comprising a positive immunoassay control sample, a container comprising a negative immunoassay control sample, instructions for obtaining and/or processing sample and **photographs** for illustrations depicting a positive result and/or negative result of an immuno diagnostic assay;

(2) a method of treating an individual suspected of suffering from primary and/or stomach or esophageal cancer comprising administering to the individual an therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising an ST receptor, and an active agent;

(3) an in vitro method of diagnosing an individual having stomach cancer comprises examining a sample of stomach tissue to detect the presence of GCC transcript or translation product;

(4) confirming that a tumor cell removed from a patient suspected of having stomach or esophageal tumor comprises whether the tumor cell expresses GCC; and

(5) radioimaging primary and/or stomach or esophageal cancer cells comprises administering a composition of an ST receptor ligand linked to a detectable agent in a composition.

USE - For in vitro screening of individuals who are in high risk for stomach or esophageal cancer, and individuals who are undergoing and/or have been treated for primary stomach or esophageal cancer to determine if the cancer has metastasized, or eliminated.

ADVANTAGE - The method can identify and confirm that a cancer of unknown origin is originating from the alimentary canal, and determine the level of migration of the cancer cells.

pp; 29 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: VITRO; SCREEN; PRIMARY; METASTASIS; STOMACH; OESOPHAGUS;

CANCER; SAMPLE; TISSUE; BODY; FLUID; DETERMINE; CYCLASE; EXPRESS; CELL

Derwent Class: B04; D16; K08; S03

International Patent Class (Main): C12Q-001/68

International Patent Class (Additional): C12P-019/34; G01N-033/53

File Segment: CPI; EPI

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014551017

WPI Acc No: 2002-371720/200240

XRAM Acc No: C02-105156

Preparation of preservative for animal and vegetable products, comprises treating substrate with alginate beads, fermenting, optionally concentrating and adding with specific monocarboxylic acid and bacteria

Patent Assignee: TINE NORSKE MEIERIER BA (TINE-N)

Inventor: SELMER-OLSEN E

Number of Countries: 096 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200216629	A1	20020228	WO 2001NO297	A	20010710	200240 B
NO 200003801	A	20020128	NO 20003801	A	20000725	200240
AU 200196089	A	20020304	AU 200196089	A	20010710	200247

Priority Applications (No Type Date): NO 20003801 A 20000725

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200216629 A1 E 20 C12P-007/52

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

NO 200003801 A A23K-003/00

AU 200196089 A C12P-007/52 Based on patent WO 200216629

Abstract (Basic): WO 200216629 A1

NOVELTY - Preparing a preservative agent for animal and vegetable products comprising treating a substrate containing whey (components), an antimicrobial agent and an alkaline buffer with alginate beads, fermenting with live cells of propionic acid and lactic acid bacteria added with a base and optionally concentrating and adding 1-8C monocarboxylic acid, and live cells of propionic acid and/or lactic acid bacteria, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Preparing a preservative agent suitable for animal and vegetable products comprising treating a substrate containing whey (components), an antimicrobial agent and an alkaline buffer with alginate beads, fermenting the substrate with live cells of propionic acid and lactic acid bacteria added with a base and optionally concentrating and adding 1-8C monocarboxylic acid, and live cells of propionic acid and/or lactic acid bacteria to obtain a preservative, is new.

USE - For preserving animal and vegetable products, such as grass ensilage (claimed). Also useful for organic farming.

ADVANTAGE - The method enables usage of agriculture byproducts for preserving the animal and vegetable products. The method of production and the usage of obtained preservative are sustainable and environment-friendly and product has good profile over health, safety and environment. The propionic acid effectively inhibits effect of enterobacteria, molds and yeast during ensilage of grass. Also inhibits the production of bacteriocins of bacteria such as clostridia in grass. The capacity process and study state conditions of fermentation are less dependent upon specific growth weight of microorganisms involved, compared with conventional continuous free cell reactor. The potassium sorbate and/or sodium benzoate, reduces the risk of contamination by undesirable microorganisms during the fermentation of the whey permeate in the continuously stirred bio-reactor. The live bacteria immediately start the fermentation of sugar in the added ensiling agent and sugar released from the grass during the formation of propionic acid, lactic acid and some acetic acid. This acid production is more effective than in grass without any additive, and the calcium-neutralized acids in the ensiling agent does not inhibit the development of lactic acid bacteria and propionic acid bacteria. This rapid lowering of pH inhibits coliforms (enterobacteria)

and stop protein degradation in grass. The propionic acid bacteria and lactic acid bacteria inhibits undesirable bacteria in grass by inhibiting lowering of pH. The method enables production of silo feed with enhanced quality and increased storage stability (inhibition of mold, yeasts and spore-forming organisms), hence enables increased utilization of local resources. The ensiling agent provides net energy value for ruminant livestock that eat the silage with subsequent improved financial results for the producer (milk yield and growth). Also increases feed absorption because of the enhanced quality, taste and digestibility.

pp; 20 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: PREPARATION; PRESERVE; ANIMAL; VEGETABLE; PRODUCT; COMPRISE; TREAT; SUBSTRATE; ALGINATE; BEAD; FERMENTATION; OPTION; CONCENTRATE; ADD; SPECIFIC; ACID; BACTERIA

Derwent Class: D13; D16

International Patent Class (Main): A23K-003/00; C12P-007/52

International Patent Class (Additional): A23C-021/02; A23K-003/02;

A23K-003/03

File Segment: CPI

6/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014292640

WPI Acc No: 2002-113342/200215

Related WPI Acc No: 2001-611641; 2001-616538; 2002-010726; 2002-025392;

2002-033805; 2002-048599; 2002-381264

XRAM Acc No: C02-034752

XRPX Acc No: N02-084430

In vitro screening of an individual for e.g. metastatic colorectal cancer cells by examining a sample of extraintestinal tissue and/or body fluids from the individual to determine whether SI gene is expressed by cells in the sample

Patent Assignee: PARK J (PARK-I); SCHULZ S (SCHU-I); WALDMAN S A (WALD-I)

Inventor: PARK J; SCHULZ S; WALDMAN S A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20010036635	A1	20011101	US 2000192229	P	20000327	200215 B
			US 2001819247	A	20010327	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000192229 P 20000327; US

2001819247 A 20010327

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 20010036635	A1	29	C12Q-001/68	Provisional application	US 2000192229
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Abstract (Basic): US 20010036635 A1

NOVELTY - An in vitro method of screening/diagnosing an individual for metastatic colorectal cancer cells or primary and/or metastatic stomach or esophageal cancer cells involves examining (i) a sample of extraintestinal tissue and/or body fluids from the individual to determine whether SI gene is expressed by cells in the sample. The expression of the SI indicates a possibility of the cancer cells in the sample.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) an in vitro method of confirming that a tumor cell removed from a patient suspected of having colorectal, stomach or esophageal cancer cells is a tumor cell, involving determining (ii) whether the tumor cell expresses SI;

(2) a kit comprising either a container comprising polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers that selectively amplify SI gene transcript or cDNA generated from them and at least one of a container (a) comprising a positive PCR assay control sample, a container (b) comprising a negative PCR assay control sample, instructions (c) for obtaining

and/or processing a sample, instructions for performing a PCR diagnostic assay and **photographs** or illustrations depicting a positive result and/or negative result of the PCR diagnostic assay, or a container comprising antibodies that specifically bind to a SI gene translation product and at least one of (a), (b), (c), instructions for performing an immuno diagnostic assay and **photographs** or illustrations depicting a positive result and/or negative result of the immuno diagnostic assay;

(3) treating an individual suspected of suffering from metastasized colorectal cancer or primary and/or stomach or esophageal cancer involving administering a composition comprising an SI ligand and an active agent. The ligand is conjugated to the active agent; and

(4) radioimaging metastasized colorectal cancer cells involving administering a composition comprising the SI ligand linked to a detectable agent.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic. None given in the source document.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source document.

USE - In in vitro screening/diagnosing an individual for metastatic colorectal cancer cells or primary and/or metastatic stomach or esophageal cancer cells and thus for targeting/treating the patients with metastatic colorectal cancer cells or primary and/or metastatic stomach or esophageal cancer cells (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The expression of the SI indicates a possibility of the cancer cells in the sample. SI serve as targets against which a protective and therapeutic immune response can be induced. Thus vaccine can be provided which induce an immune response against SI.

pp; 29 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: VITRO; SCREEN; INDIVIDUAL; METASTASIS; COLORECTAL; CANCER; CELL; SAMPLE; TISSUE; BODY; FLUID; INDIVIDUAL; DETERMINE; GENE; EXPRESS; CELL; SAMPLE

Derwent Class: B05; D16; S03; S05

International Patent Class (Main): C12Q-001/68

International Patent Class (Additional): A61K-031/7034; A61K-031/7048;

A61K-051/00; G01N-033/574

File Segment: CPI; EPI

6/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014277528

WPI Acc No: 2002-098230/200213

XRAM Acc No: C02-030684

New Bifidobacterium useful for inhibiting the replication of a microbe in the gastrointestinal tract of an animal or in foods, decreasing the risk of colon cancer, and for treating disaccharide deficiency

Patent Assignee: UNIV MINNESOTA (MINU); O'SULLIVAN D J (OSUL-I)

Inventor: O'SULLIVAN D J

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200198516	A2	20011227	WO 2001US41036	A	20010619	200213 B
AU 200172011	A	20020102	AU 200172011	A	20010619	200230
US 20020058326	A1	20020516	US 2000212273	P	20000619	200237
			US 2001884894	A	20010619	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000212273 P 20000619; US 2001884894 A 20010619

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200198516 A2 E 25 C12N-001/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

Abstract (Basic): WO 200198516 A2

NOVELTY - An isolated Bifidobacterium having the characteristics of strain RecB1, RecB4, J1, J2, J4, P1, 6A or 10A, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) inhibiting the replication of a microbe in the gastrointestinal tract of an animal, comprising:

(a) administering to an animal a Bifidobacterium that secretes a siderophore; and

(b) measuring the presence of the microbe in the gastrointestinal tract, a decrease of which indicates the inhibition of microbial replication;

(2) treating a lactase deficiency, comprising:

(a) administering to an animal a Bifidobacterium that secretes a siderophore; and

(b) detecting the presence of unabsorbed lactose in the gastrointestinal tract, where a decrease in the unabsorbed lactose indicates treatment of the lactase deficiency;

(3) establishing a Bifidobacterium flora in the gastrointestinal tract of an animal, comprising:

(a) administering a Bifidobacterium that secretes a siderophore; and

(b) measuring the presence of the Bifidobacterium in the gastrointestinal tract after administration;

(4) preventing the replication of microbes in food by adding to the food a Bifidobacterium that secretes siderophore;

(5) decreasing the risk of colon cancer, comprising:

(a) administering to an animal a Bifidobacterium that secretes a siderophore; and

(b) detecting the presence of aberrant crypt foci in the colon of the animal, where a lower number of aberrant crypt foci relative to an animal not administered the Bifidobacterium indicates a decrease in the risk of colon cancer;

(6) a composition for inhibiting the replication of a microbe in the gastrointestinal tract of an animal, comprising a Bifidobacterium that secretes siderophore;

(7) obtaining or preparing a siderophore from a Bifidobacterium by incubating a Bifidobacterium under iron limited conditions, and isolating the siderophore;

(8) a sterile composition comprising a siderophore obtained from a Bifidobacterium;

(9) an isolated siderophore obtained from a Bifidobacterium that binds iron (II) ions;

(10) decreasing the amount of free iron in a composition by a siderophore from a Bifidobacterium;

(11) inhibiting the replication of a microbe in a composition by adding a siderophore from a Bifidobacterium; and

(12) altering the expression of a siderophore in a Bifidobacterium, comprising:

(a) incubating under iron limited conditions a Bifidobacterium that does not secrete siderophore; and

(b) selecting a Bifidobacterium that replicates in the iron limited condition.

ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial; cytostatic.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The isolated Bifidobacterium is useful for inhibiting the replication of a microbe in the gastrointestinal tract of an animal or in foods, decreasing the risk of colon cancer, and for treating disaccharide deficiency, preferably congenital or acquired lactase deficiency. The siderophores may be used to decrease the amount of free iron in a composition, as bacteriostatic agent and inhibit microbial replication thus increasing food safety and longer shelf life.

pp; 25 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: NEW; BIFIDOBACTERIUM; USEFUL; INHIBIT; REPLICA ; MICROBE;

GASTRO; TRACT; ANIMAL; FOOD; DECREASE; RISK; COLON; CANCER; TREAT;
DEFICIENT

Derwent Class: B04; D13; D16

International Patent Class (Main): A61K-045/00; C12N-001/00

International Patent Class (Additional): C12N-001/20

File Segment: CPI

6/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014245829

WPI Acc No: 2002-066529/200209

XRAM Acc No: C02-019836

Producing anti-angiogenic, anti-inflammatory, lysozomic and/or
anti-collagenolytic fraction and/or collagen and/or chondroitin sulfate
from cultured chondrocytes, useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis,
cancer.

Patent Assignee: MEDICO KEMISK LAB (MEDI-N); ALBRECHTSEN M (ALBR-I); LITTLE
M O (LITT-I); OLSEN O (OLSE-I)

Inventor: ALBRECHTSEN M; LITTLE M O; OLSEN O; DALKIAER M

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200183707	A2	20011108	WO 2001DK297	A	20010501	200209 B
AU 200156143	A	20011112	AU 200156143	A	20010501	200222
US 20020041900	A1	20020411	US 2001845831	A	20010501	200227

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DK 2000712 A 20000501

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200183707	A2	E	40	C12N-005/00	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS
JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200156143	A		C12N-005/00	Based on patent WO 200183707
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US 20020041900	A1		A61K-035/64
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200183707 A2

NOVELTY - Producing active agents (I) such as anti-angiogenic,
anti-inflammatory, lysozomic and/or anti-collagenolytic fraction and/or
collagen and/or chondroitin sulfate from cultured chondrocytes (CH) by
selecting CH source having CH, denuding CH partially from extracellular
matrix and placing it in high density in culture medium (CM),
separating cultured CH from CM, extracting fraction with (I) and
obtaining (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Producing (M1) (I) from cultured CH involves
selecting CH source having viable CH, denuding CH at least partially
from extracellular matrix, plating denuded CH in high density in
culture medium (CM), separating cultured CH from CM, extracting
fraction comprising anti-angiogenic, antiinflammatory and/or
anti-collagenolytic molecules and/or collagen and/or chondroitin
sulfate from the cultured CH, and obtaining the anti-angiogenic,
anti-inflammatory and/or anti-collagenolytic fraction and/or collagen
and/or chondroitin sulfate.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) culturing (M2) elasmobranch CH involves selecting a CH source
having a sufficient amount of viable CH, denuding the CH from
extracellular matrix, plating the denuded CH in high density in a
culture medium and culturing the CH at a temperature below 29 degrees
C;

(2) an anti-angiogenic, anti-inflammatory, lysozomic and/or
anti-collagenolytic fraction and/or collagen and/or chondroitin sulfate
obtained by (M1);

(3) (I) obtained by selecting CH source having viable CH, denuding CH from extracellular matrix, plating denuded CH in high density in culture medium (CM), culturing the CH, separating the cultured CH from CM, extracting a fraction comprising anti-angiogenic, anti-inflammatory, lysozomic and/or anti-collagenolytic molecules and/or collagen and/or chondroitin sulfate from the cultured CH, and obtaining the anti-angiogenic, anti-inflammatory, lysozomic and/or anti-collagenolytic fraction and/or collagen and/or chondroitin sulfate;

(4) an anti-angiogenic composition, anti-inflammatory composition, or anti-collagenolytic composition (II) comprising an anti-angiogenic fraction, anti-inflammatory fraction, anti-collagenolytic fraction from cultured CH as described above;

(5) treating and/or preventing (M3) a disease in an animal or human being which involves planting a sufficient amount of cells obtained by (M1) within a joint of the animal or human body; and

(6) a CH culture (III) obtained from (M2).

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; antipsoriatic; anti-inflammatory; dermatological; immunosuppressive; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antirheumatic; antiarthritic. No supporting data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Angiogenesis inhibitor.

USE - Producing anti-angiogenic, anti-inflammatory, lysozomic and/or anti-collagenolytic fraction and/or collagen and/or chondroitin sulfate (I) from cultured CH. (I) obtained by (M1) or (II) is useful for treating and/or preventing a disease (e.g., cancer, psoriasis, lupus, diabetic retinopathy) in an animal or human being. (I) obtained by (M1) is useful for preparing a composition for treating cancer, psoriasis, lupus, diabetic retinopathy and rheumatoid arthritis in a human or an animal. (M3) is useful for treating and/or preventing inflammatory joints, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The active fractions may be obtained without killing corresponding amount of animals, in particular sharks. The fraction is substantially pure in that it comprises substantially no molecules from contaminating cells, e.g., fat tissue, muscle tissue, or bone tissue. The fractions may also comprise more active molecules as compared to the conventional fractions obtained from cartilage, thus it is possible to standardize a product comprising the fraction more easily.

pp; 40 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: PRODUCE; ANTI; ANGIOGENESIS; ANTI; INFLAMMATION; ANTI; COLLAGENOLYTIC; FRACTION; COLLAGEN; CHONDROITIN; SULPHATE; CULTURE; USEFUL; TREAT; RHEUMATISM; ARTHRITIS; CANCER

Derwent Class: B04; D16

International Patent Class (Main): A61K-035/64; C12N-005/00

International Patent Class (Additional): C12N-005/06

File Segment: CPI

6/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014190029

WPI Acc No: 2002-010726/200201

Related WPI Acc No: 2001-611641; 2001-616538; 2002-025392; 2002-033805; 2002-048599; 2002-113342; 2002-381264

XRAM Acc No: C02-002608

XRPX Acc No: N02-008961

In vitro screening individual suspected of having primary and/or metastatic stomach or esophageal cancer for cancer cells by examining sample from individual to determine if guanylin cyclase C is expressed by cells

Patent Assignee: UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS (UYJE-N)

Inventor: PARK J; SCHULZ S; WALDMAN S A

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200173132	A1	20011004	WO 2001US9790	A	20010327	200201 B
AU 200149504	A	20011008	AU 200149504	A	20010327	200208

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000192229 P 20000327

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200173132 A1 E 89 C12Q-001/68

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS
JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200149504 A C12Q-001/68 Based on patent WO 200173132

Abstract (Basic): WO 200173132 A1

NOVELTY - In vitro screening (M1) for cancer cells in an individual suspected of having primary and/or metastatic stomach or esophageal cancer involves examining a sample of extraintestinal tissue and/or body fluids from an individual to determine if guanylin cyclase C (GCC) is being expressed by cells in the sample, where expression of GCC indicates that the individual may have cancer cells in the sample.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an in vitro method (M2) of confirming that a tumor cell removed from a patient suspected of having stomach or esophageal cancer cells is a stomach or esophageal tumor cell involves determining whether a tumor cell expresses GCC, where expression of GCC indicates that the tumor cell is a stomach or esophageal tumor cell;

(2) a method (M3) for diagnosing an individual who has a stomach or esophageal cancer involves examining a sample of stomach or esophagus tissue, respectively, to detect the presence of GCC transcript or translation product, where the presence of GCC transcript or translation product in a stomach or esophageal sample indicates stomach or esophageal cancer;

(3) a kit (I) for diagnosing an individual who has stomach and/or esophageal cancer comprises a container comprising polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers that selectively amplify GCC gene transcript or cDNA generated from it, or a container comprising antibodies that specifically bind to GCC gene translation product, and one or more of:

(a) a container comprising a positive PCR assay or immunoassay control sample, a container comprising a negative PCR assay or immunoassay control sample, instructions for obtaining and/or processing a sample, instructions for performing a PCR diagnostic assay; or

(b) immunodiagnostic assay, and **photographs** or illustrations depicting a positive result and/or a negative result of a PCR diagnostic assay or immunodiagnostic assay;

(4) a method (M4) of treating an individual suspected of suffering from primary and/or stomach or esophageal cancer involves administering to the individual a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising ST receptor ligand (GCC), and an active agent; and

(5) a method (M5) of radio imaging primary and/or stomach or esophageal cancer cells involves administering to an individual a composition comprising an ST receptor ligand linked to a detectable agent.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.

No supporting biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

No supporting biological data is given.

USE - M1 is useful for screening an individual who is suspected of having primary and/or metastatic stomach or esophageal cancer for cancer cells. M3 is useful for diagnosing an individual who has stomach or esophageal cancer. M4 is useful for treating an individual suspected of suffering from primary and/or stomach or esophageal cancer (claimed).

M1 and M3 are useful for monitoring individuals who are in high risk groups for stomach or esophageal cancer, for monitoring individuals who are undergoing and/or have been treated for primary stomach or esophageal cancer to determine if the cancer has

metastasized or if the cancer has been eliminated, and for monitoring individuals who are otherwise susceptible, i.e., individuals who have been identified as genetically predisposed such as by genetic screening and/or family histories. M2 is useful for analysis of tumors.

pp; 89 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: VITRO; SCREEN; INDIVIDUAL; SUSPECT; PRIMARY; METASTASIS; STOMACH; OESOPHAGUS; CANCER; CANCER; CELL; SAMPLE; INDIVIDUAL; DETERMINE; CYCLASE; EXPRESS; CELL

Derwent Class: B04; B05; D16; K08; S03

International Patent Class (Main): C12Q-001/68

International Patent Class (Additional): A61K-039/00; A61K-039/38;

G01N-033/53; G01N-033/574

File Segment: CPI; EPI

6/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013913639

WPI Acc No: 2001-397852/200142

XRAM Acc No: C01-120908

Vaccinating birds by injection of sustained release implants into the egg provides immunity against infectious diseases to young chicks which is not compromised by maternal antibodies

Patent Assignee: WILLMAR POULTRY CO INC (WILL-N); EMERY D A (EMER-I);

STRAUB D E (STRA-I)

Inventor: EMERY D A; STRAUB D E

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200137810	A2	20010531	WO 2000US32080	A	20001121	200142 B
AU 200117903	A	20010604	AU 200117903	A	20001121	200153
US 20020034530	A1	20020321	US 99449271	A	19991124	200224
EP 1233759	A2	20020828	EP 2000980673	A	20001121	200264
			WO 2000US32080	A	20001121	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99449271 A 19991124

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200137810	A2	E	18	A61K-009/16	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200117903	A			A61K-009/16	Based on patent WO 200137810
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US 20020034530	A1			A61K-038/00	
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EP 1233759	A2	E		A61K-009/16	Based on patent WO 200137810
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

Abstract (Basic): WO 200137810 A2

NOVELTY - Administering an agent to a bird (M1), comprising administering to an egg a biocompatible implant releasably containing the agent, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) inducing active immunity in a bird against an immunogen, comprising injecting a biocompatible implant releasably containing the immunogen into an egg; and

(2) preparing a microsphere containing an antigen, comprising:

(a) combining a pore-forming agent and a density stabilizer;

(b) combining a solid matrix and a portion of an antigen;

(c) combining the mixtures of (a) and (b);

(d) combining the mixture of (c) with a second portion of the antigen; and

(e) forming microspheres from the mixture of (c).

ACTIVITY - Antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal; immunostimulant.

100 embryonated turkey poult eggs at 20 days of embryogenesis were disinfected with 70% isopropanol at the air sac end and a hole drilled in the center using a 1/16 inch carbide tipped bit. Each embryo was injected with 0.25cc microspheres containing 500µg SRP-Porin antigen from Escherichia coli parallel to the longitudinal axis of the egg at a depth of 1 1/2 inches using a 1 3/4 inch stainless steel 21 gauge needle. After inoculation holes were sealed with superglue and the eggs returned to incubation. At 24 days eggs were removed from the incubator and placed in a commercial hatcher along with the remaining sister eggs. 86% in ovo vaccinated eggs hatched compared to 89% of sister eggs. None of the in ovo vaccinated poults appeared to have any adverse effects from the injection. 15 of the birds were euthanized by carbon dioxide and the injection site was examined. Sites having implant material were found in 11 of the birds, ranging from the upper to lower neck to the upper back. If the birds were representative of the 86 that hatched, vaccination was 73% successful.

No supporting data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.

USE - The invention is used to vaccinate young birds, particularly turkey, chicken, duck, goose, ostrich and pheasant chicks.

ADVANTAGE - The method provides a means to vaccinate a chick whilst avoiding the interfering effect of maternal antibodies encountered with prior art methods. The prolonged release system also reduces the need to frequently handle young birds necessary in the repeat administrations needed in prior art.

pp; 18 DwgNo 0/3

Title Terms: VACCINE; BIRD; INJECTION; SUSTAINED; RELEASE; IMPLANT; EGG;

IMMUNE; INFECT; DISEASE; YOUNG; CHICKEN; COMPROMISE; MOTHER; ANTIBODY

Derwent Class: B04; C06; D16; P14; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61K-009/16; A61K-038/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A01K-045/00; A01N-037/18;

A61F-013/00; A61K-039/00

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

6/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013540285

WPI Acc No: 2001-024491/200103

XRAM Acc No: C01-007304

XRPX Acc No: N01-019177

Absorbent product for sanitary use contains acid producing bacteria to prevent microbial infection

Patent Assignee: GANEDEN BIOTECH INC (GANE-N)

Inventor: FARMER S; LEFKOWITZ A R

Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200061201	A1	20001019	WO 2000US10222	A	20000414	200103 B
AU 200043533	A	20001114	AU 200043533	A	20000414	200108
EP 1173233	A1	20020123	EP 2000923406	A	20000414	200214
			WO 2000US10222	A	20000414	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99291789 A 19990414

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200061201	A1	E	41 A61L-015/36	
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Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN
CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200043533	A		A61L-015/36	Based on patent WO 200061201
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EP 1173233 A1 E A61L-015/36 Based on patent WO 200061201
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

Abstract (Basic): WO 200061201 A1

NOVELTY - Absorbent product comprises an aqueous liquid absorbent structure and a viable non-pathogenic, acid producing bacteria.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(i) an aqueous liquid absorbent composition comprising an aqueous liquid absorbing medium and:

(a) a viable acid-producing bacteria; or

(b) a microbe-inhibiting amount of an extracellular product of *Bacillus coagulans*;

(ii) a system for inhibiting microbial infections associated with the use of sanitary products comprising a container having a label with instructions for application of the composition and an absorbent composition as in (i); and

(iii) use in absorbent structures incorporated in an absorbent product, of an effective amount of a non-viable, non-pathogenic, acid producing bacteria.

USE - As an absorbent product such as a disposable product, diaper, sanitary napkin, tampon, panty protector, incontinence guard, bed sheet, bed protector, clothing, wound or sore dressing, dermal patch, adhesive tape or saliva absorbent.

ADVANTAGE - Absorbent products inhibit microbial infections associated with sanitary products and have enhanced biodegradation after use.

pp; 41 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: ABSORB; PRODUCT; SANITARY; CONTAIN; ACID; PRODUCE; BACTERIA; PREVENT; MICROBE; INFECT

Derwent Class: B04; D16; D22; F07; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61L-015/36

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

6/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013539359

WPI Acc No: 2001-023565/200103

XRAM Acc No: C01-007143

Preparation of modified oil seed material useful in fermentation media, animal feed, involves incubating culture medium containing oil seed material and microorganisms, at preset conditions

Patent Assignee: CARGILL INC (CRGI)

Inventor: DUNCAN D A; JONES A M; KLUETZ M D; PORTER M A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6146669	A	20001114	US 9878830	A	19980514	200103 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9878830 A 19980514

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6146669	A	17	A23K-001/18	

Abstract (Basic): US 6146669 A

NOVELTY - A modified oil seed material is prepared by incubating a culture medium containing oil seed material (with 5 weight% or more of protein) and microorganisms, at 25-60degreesC for 1-3 days in the presence of oxygen. The culture medium has a water content of 30-60 weight%.

USE - Useful in the preparation of fermentation media and production of animal feeds such as foods and feeds for young animals.

ADVANTAGE - The high protein modified oil seed protein product obtained by the method has extremely low level of levels of soluble sugars and oils. The protein product used as a nutrient has wide

applications and it can also be used as foods for human consumption which includes baby food, protein rich beverages, meat initiations, sausages and initiation cheese. The process reduces oil seed product which has low levels of antinutritional factors and antigenicity factors. The incorporation of active inoculum can increase the initial rate of fermentation and effectively shortens the overall incubation time.

pp; 17 DwgNo 0/7

Title Terms: PREPARATION; MODIFIED; OIL; SEED; MATERIAL; USEFUL; FERMENTATION; MEDIUM; ANIMAL; FEED; INCUBATE; CULTURE; MEDIUM; CONTAIN; OIL; SEED; MATERIAL; MICROORGANISM; PRESET; CONDITION

Derwent Class: D13

International Patent Class (Main): A23K-001/18

International Patent Class (Additional): A23L-001/211

File Segment: CPI

6/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013522737 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-006943/200101

XRAM Acc No: C01-001617

Sustained-action method for reducing hair loss and stimulating hair regrowth involves administration of a presynaptic neurotoxin to the scalp

Patent Assignee: FREUND B J (FREU-I); SCHWARTZ M (SCHW-I)

Inventor: FREUND B J; SCHWARTZ M

Number of Countries: 090 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200062746	A1	20001026	WO 2000CA417	A	20000417	200101 B
AU 200039523	A	20001102	AU 200039523	A	20000417	200107
EP 1135094	A1	20010926	EP 2000918634	A	20000417	200157
			WO 2000CA417	A	20000417	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99129727 P 19990416

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200062746	A1	E	18	A61K-007/06	
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Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200039523	A			A61K-007/06	Based on patent WO 200062746
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EP 1135094	A1	E		A61K-007/06	Based on patent WO 200062746
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 200062746 A1

NOVELTY - Reduction of hair loss and stimulation of hair regrowth (I) comprising the administration of a presynaptic neurotoxin to obtain flaccid relaxation of the muscle tissue exterior to the skull to reduce tissue tension in the desired area of regrowth without affecting any tissue not exterior to the skull of the patient, is new.

ACTIVITY - Muscle relaxant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - The active agent is a presynaptic neurotoxin.

USE - (I) is useful in the treatment of male pattern baldness and the female equivalent by the reduction of tension in the target area to increase the flow of blood and nutrients to that area and sustain and promote hair growth.

ADVANTAGE - (I) provides a long-acting method (up to nine months per treatment) for reducing hair loss and stimulation of hair growth which overcomes the problems of prior-art methods which require regular and continued application of medicaments to the scalp.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a perspective of a patient's head illustrating the administration of an injection to the patient's scalp.

Hypodermic needle (10)

pp; 18 DwgNo 1/4

Title Terms: SUSTAINED; ACTION; METHOD; REDUCE; HAIR; LOSS; STIMULATING;

HAIR; REGROWTH; ADMINISTER; PRESYNAPTIC; NEUROTOXIN; SCALP

Derwent Class: B04; D21

International Patent Class (Main): A61K-007/06

File Segment: CPI

6/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013373123

WPI Acc No: 2000-545061/200050

XRAM Acc No: C00-162390

XRPX Acc No: N00-403229

Non-toxic, biodegradable disinfectant for air, useful e.g. in store-rooms or clean rooms, containing food preservative and acid

Patent Assignee: ARCONIA GMBH (ARCO-N); WESSOLLEK H (WESS-I); KERN R M (KERN-I)

Inventor: KERN R M

Number of Countries: 025 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1029552	A1	20000823	EP 2000103554	A	20000218	200050 B
DE 19910356	A1	20000824	DE 1010356	A	19990309	200050
DE 20022419	U1	20020124	DE 2000U2022419	U	20000218	200215
			EP 2000103554	A	20000218	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1010356 A 19990309; DE 1006843 A 19990218

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 1029552 A1 G 7 A61L-002/18

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

DE 19910356 A1 A61L-009/01

DE 20022419 U1 A61L-009/01 Application no. EP 2000103554

Abstract (Basic): EP 1029552 A1

NOVELTY - A biological disinfectant (I), for air or air-filled rooms comprises:

(A) food preservative(s) and

(B) non-toxic (preferably organic) acids.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(i) wall plasters or paints treated with (I); and

(ii) a method for disinfecting air or air-filled rooms, involving contacting the air with a low concentration of (I), so that a small amount of (I) is taken up by the air (specifically where the treated air itself acts as disinfectant, the air is dried before contact with (I) and contact is carried out at elevated temperature).

USE - (I) is especially used (claimed) in store-rooms or clean rooms, in the preparation of dried products such as fruit or vegetables, for surface disinfection or for mixing with surface coatings such as paints, plasters or flooring mortars. Typically (I) is used in dried fruit or spice stores; in clean rooms for microchip production; or for reducing the content of germs contacting human, mucosa or lungs (e.g. in hospitals).

ADVANTAGE - (I) has a potent disinfectant effect; is completely non-toxic and biodegradable; and is also an effective deodorant. (I) is effective against a very broad spectrum of agents, including bacteria, fungi (including molds and yeasts), fungal spores, pollen, protozoa, eukaryotes, protein molecules, enzymes, macrophages, molecular biological pests, lower plants (e.g. algae), insects, mites, parasites

and biofouling. Specifically (I) completely eradicates Aspergillus, Legionella, Salmonella, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus faecalis, Proteus mirabilis, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Clostridium sporogenes and Candida albicans.

pp; 7 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: NON; TOXIC; BIODEGRADABLE; DISINFECT; AIR; USEFUL; STORAGE; ROOM; CLEAN; ROOM; CONTAIN; FOOD; PRESERVE; ACID

Derwent Class: A97; D22; E19; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61L-002/18; A61L-009/01

International Patent Class (Additional): A01N-037/02; A01N-037/04;

A01N-037/06; A01N-043/08; A01N-059/00; A61L-002/22; A61L-009/14

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

6/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013215940

WPI Acc No: 2000-387814/200033

XRAM Acc No: C00-117818

Production of biological products e.g. biosurfactants, viscous biopolymers, proteins and enzymes under aerobic or anaerobic conditions using an alternative oxidant source other than oxygen

Patent Assignee: UNIV AKRON (UYAK)

Inventor: JU L

Number of Countries: 090 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200029604	A1	20000525	WO 99US26950	A	19991116	200033 B
AU 200017228	A	20000605	AU 200017228	A	19991116	200042

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98108837 P 19981118

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200029604	A1	E 44	C12P-001/00	
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Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200017228	A		C12P-001/00	Based on patent WO 200029604
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200029604 A1

NOVELTY - Production of biological products comprises culturing microorganisms using an alternative oxidant source other than oxygen for cellular respiration.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Process for the production of biological products by microorganisms comprises:

(i) selecting a microorganism capable of utilizing oxygen or an alternative oxidant source other than oxygen for cellular respiration;

(ii) providing a culture medium which contains at least one carbon source and is suitable for the growth of the microorganism;

(iii) inoculating the culture medium with a desired cellular concentration of the microorganism;

(iv) aerating the culture medium with oxygen with a maximum oxygen supply rate;

(v) supplying the culture medium with an alternative oxidant source, other than oxygen, so that when the oxygen requirements for cellular respiration of the microorganisms within the culture medium is less than the maximum rate of oxygen supply to the culture medium, the microorganisms will utilize oxygen for cellular respiration and when the oxygen requirements for cellular respiration are greater than the maximum rate of oxygen supply to the culture medium, then a portion of the microorganisms will utilize the alternative oxidant source for cellular respiration;

(vi) maintaining the culture medium at a desired pH and temperature; and

(vii) allowing the culture medium to incubate for a time sufficient to produce a desired quantity of a biological product.

USE - The process can also be carried out under anaerobic respiring conditions which comprises supplying the alternative oxidant source alone, without oxygen, to produce the biological product (claimed). The process can also be used for increasing the concentration of microorganisms in a defined medium (claimed).

The process is suitable for producing biological products which are oxygen sensitive. Materials which can be produced by this process include surfactants e.g. rhamnolipids which are anionic extracellular biosurfactants useful in petroleum, pharmaceutical and food processing industries, viscous biopolymers e.g. xanthan gum, proteins, enzymes and products produced by shear sensitive microorganisms.

ADVANTAGE - Using an alternative oxidant source eliminates the problems e.g. foam generation and reduced cell number, associated with oxygen limitation in bioprocesses that are solely aerobic. The process allows the use of high cell concentrations and has increased volumetric productivity.

pp; 44 DwgNo 0/6

Title Terms: PRODUCE; BIOLOGICAL; PRODUCT; VISCOSITY; PROTEIN; ENZYME; AEROBIC; ANAEROBIC; CONDITION; ALTERNATIVE; OXIDANT; SOURCE; OXYGEN

Derwent Class: B04; D16

International Patent Class (Main): C12P-001/00

International Patent Class (Additional): C12N-001/20; C12P-019/02;

C12P-019/44; C12P-039/00

File Segment: CPI

6/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013178551

WPI Acc No: 2000-350424/200030

XRAM Acc No: C00-106552

XRPX Acc No: N00-262580

Concentrating selected microorganisms from samples, useful for testing e.g. foods for contamination, by treating with matrix that carries specific affinity receptor for capture

Patent Assignee: CBD TECHNOLOGIES LTD (CBDT-N); YISSUM RES & DEV CO (YISS); YISSUM RES DEV CO HEBREW UNIV JERUSALEM (YISS); FRIEDMAN M M (FRIE-I)

Inventor: SAUNDERS A; SHOSEYOV O; SIEGEL D L

Number of Countries: 087 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200023792	A1	20000427	WO 99US17589	A	19990804	200030 B
AU 9956702	A	20000508	AU 9956702	A	19990804	200037
EP 1123501	A1	20010816	EP 99943648	A	19990804	200147
			WO 99US17589	A	19990804	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99301451 A 19990429; US 98175040 A 19981019

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200023792 A1 E 118 G01N-021/77

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US VZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

AU 9956702 A G01N-021/77 Based on patent WO 200023792

EP 1123501 A1 E G01N-021/77 Based on patent WO 200023792

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

Abstract (Basic): WO 200023792 A1

NOVELTY - One or more particular microorganisms (A) in a sample are concentrated by treating the sample with a cellulosic or chitin matrix which carries a cellulose-binding protein (CBP)-receptor or cellulose-binding domain (CBD)-receptor conjugate (I), specific for (A).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) a similar method using any matrix having bound to it an affinity receptor (AR) able to capture (A) when present in the sample at 0.00025-103 cfu (colony-forming units)/ml, thus obviating the need for a prolonged pre-enrichment step; and

(b) filtration device comprising, in a housing, (i) cotton, polyester and polypropylene filters or (ii) polyurethane, non-woven and polypropylene filters.

USE - The method is used to screen foods or medical, veterinary and environmental samples for microbial contamination.

ADVANTAGE - The method provides enrichment of (A) without the need for a long (or any) pre-enrichment step, and can be applied to large or small samples containing very few microorganisms (down to 0.00025 colony-forming units/ml). It reduces the time required to detect (A); improves sensitivity, and improves the chance of detecting rare microbes. The CBD and CBP receptors can be attached to native (not chemically modified) cellulose, so provide an inert, inexpensive and non-toxic matrix that retains its physical properties and has low non-specific binding for most proteins (and non-target microbes).

pp; 118 DwgNo 0/27

Title Terms: CONCENTRATE; SELECT; MICROORGANISM; SAMPLE; USEFUL; TEST; FOOD ; CONTAMINATE; TREAT; MATRIX; CARRY; SPECIFIC; AFFINITY; RECEPTOR; CAPTURE

Derwent Class: A89; B04; C07; D16; J04; S03

International Patent Class (Main): G01N-021/77

International Patent Class (Additional): C12M-001/00; C12N-001/10;

C12N-001/12; C12N-001/14; C12N-001/16; C12N-001/18; C12N-001/20;

C12Q-001/04; C12Q-001/24; C12Q-001/68; G01N-033/44; G01N-033/53;

G01N-033/531; G01N-033/537; G01N-033/543; G01N-033/545; G01N-033/549;

G01N-033/554; G01N-033/566; G01N-033/567; G01N-033/569

File Segment: CPI; EPI

6/5/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011492974

WPI Acc No: 1997-470887/199743

XRAM Acc No: C97-149715

XRPX Acc No: N97-392792

Defective viral genome which can only replicate in the presence of helper virus - useful in vaccines, especially to protect pigs, cats and dogs from viral pathogens, etc.

Patent Assignee: CYANAMID IBERICA SA (AMCY)

Inventor: ALONSO VILLANUEVA S; BALLESTEROS J M L; CASTILLA CASTRILLON J; ENJUANES SANCHEZ L; GONZALEZ MARTINEZ J M; IZETA PARMESAN A; MENDEZ ZUNZUNEGUI A; MUNTION SAENZ M; PENZES Z; PLANA DURAN J; SANCHEZ MORGADO J M; SANCHEZ SANCHEZ C M; SMERDOU PICAZO C; SOLA GURPEGUI I; CASTRILLON J C ; DURAN J P; JARRENO M L B; SANCHEZ L E; VILLANUEVA S A; BALLESTEROS JARRENO M L; BALLESTEROS JARENO M L; ALONSO VILLANEUVA S; MUNTIO SAENZ M; PARMESAN A I

Number of Countries: 076 Number of Patents: 012

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9734008	A1	19970918	WO 97ES59	A	19970312	199743 B
AU 9719277	A	19971001	AU 9719277	A	19970312	199805
ES 2109189	A1	19980101	ES 96620	A	19960314	199809
ES 2109189	B1	19980516	ES 96620	A	19960314	199826
CN 1218513	A	19990602	CN 97194614	A	19970312	199940

BR 9708061	A	20000004	BR 978061	A	19970312	200019
			WO 97ES59	A	19970312	
EP 1008652	A1	20000614	EP 97907111	A	19970312	200033
			WO 97ES59	A	19970312	
HU 200000356	A2	20000628	WO 97ES59	A	19970312	200039
			HU 2000356	A	19970312	
JP 2000513565	W	20001017	JP 97532304	A	19970312	200056
			WO 97ES59	A	19970312	
MX 9807466	A1	19990501	MX 987466	A	19980914	200056
KR 99087724	A	19991227	WO 97ES59	A	19970312	200059
			KR 98707192	A	19980911	
AU 729044	B	20010125	AU 9719277	A	19970312	200111

Priority Applications (No Type Date): ES 96620 A 19960314

Cited Patents: 5.Jnl.Ref; WO 9103552; WO 9417098

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 9734008	A1	S	99	C12N-015/86	
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Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG

AU 9719277	A		C12N-015/86	Based on patent WO 9734008
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ES 2109189	A1		C12N-015/86	
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ES 2109189	B1		C12N-015/86	
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CN 1218513	A		C12N-015/86	
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BR 9708061	A		C12N-015/86	Based on patent WO 9734008
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EP 1008652	A1 E		C12N-015/86	Based on patent WO 9734008
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV NL PT RO SE SI

HU 200000356	A2		C12N-015/86	Based on patent WO 9734008
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JP 2000513565	W	92	C12N-015/09	Based on patent WO 9734008
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MX 9807466	A1		C12N-015/86	
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KR 99087724	A		C12N-015/86	Based on patent WO 9734008
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AU 729044	B		C12N-015/86	Previous Publ. patent AU 9719277
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Based on patent WO 9734008

Abstract (Basic): WO 9734008 A

A new defective viral genome comprises a parental viral genome containing viral replicase recognition signals at its 5' and 3' ends which has internal deletions; the defective genome depends on a helper virus to be able to replicate. Also claimed are: (1) an expression vector based on a defective viral genome as above (or its corresponding cDNA) which expresses either: (a) at least one antigen capable of inducing a systemic and secretory immune response or (b) at least one antibody which provides protection against an infectious agent; (2) a recombinant expression system comprising an expression vector as in (1) and a helper virus; and (3) a vaccine capable of inducing protection in animals against an infectious agent and comprising a recombinant expression system as in (2).

USE - The defective viral genome forms the basis of vaccine's for protecting (new-born) animals, particularly pigs, dogs and cats, from infectious agents. The mono- or multi-valent vaccines can be used to protect pig's from *Actinobacillus suis*, *A. pleuropneumoniae*, *Haemophilus parasuis*, porcine parvovirus, *Leptospira*, *E. coli*, *Erysipelotrix rhusiopathiae*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, *Clostridium* sp., *Serpulina hydrosentariae*, *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*, porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus, porcine respiratory coronavirus, rotavirus and the pathogens which cause porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), porcine influenza, transmissible gastroenteritis, atrophic rhinitis and proliferative ileitis. For use in dogs, the vaccines are preferably effective against canine herpesvirus, canine adenovirus types 1 and 2, canine parvovirus types 1 and 2, canine reovirus, canine coronavirus, canine (para) influenza virus, Distemper virus, rabies virus, retrovirus and canine calcivirus. Typical uses of

such vaccines in cats are to protect against the following feline viruses: calcivirus, immunodeficiency virus, herpes virus, panleukopenia virus, reovirus, rotavirus, coronavirus, infectious peritonitis, rabies and leukaemia viruses and against Chlamydia psittaci.

ADVANTAGE - The defective viruses can only replicate in the presence of helper virus. Also, they are rendered species-specific according to the surface proteins provided by the helper virus (specifically the coronavirus glycoprotein S).

Dwg.0/18

Title Terms: DEFECT; VIRUS; GENOME; CAN; REPLICA ; PRESENCE; HELP; VIRUS; USEFUL; VACCINE; PROTECT; PIG; CAT; DOG; VIRUS; PATHOGEN
Derwent Class: B04; C06; D16; P33
International Patent Class (Main): C12N-015/09; C12N-015/86
International Patent Class (Additional): A61K-035/76; A61K-039/215; A61K-039/225; A61K-039/395; A61K-048/00; A61P-031/12; A61P-031/14; C07K-016/08; C12N-007/01
File Segment: CPI; EngPI

6/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009609930

WPI Acc No: 1993-303478/199338

XRAM Acc No: C93-135224

New bacterial plasmid contg. heat sensitive replication system - and marker gene, opt. capable of chromosomal integration, used to inactivate specific gene or introduce heterologous gene

Patent Assignee: INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE (INRG); INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE (INRG)

Inventor: GRUSS A; MAGUIN E

Number of Countries: 022 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9318164	A1	19930916	WO 93FR248	A	19930312	199338 B
FR 2688515	A1	19930917	FR 923034	A	19920313	199347
AU 9337564	A	19931005	AU 9337564	A	19930312	199405
EP 631626	A1	19950104	EP 93918753	A	19930312	199506
			WO 93FR248	A	19930312	
JP 7504567	W	19950525	JP 93515412	A	19930312	199529
			WO 93FR248	A	19930312	
US 5919678	A	19990706	WO 93FR248	A	19930312	199933
			WO 93FR248	A	19930312	
			US 94302752	A	19941227	
			US 97992334	A	19971217	
US 6025190	A	20000215	WO 93FR248	A	19930312	200016
			US 94302752	A	19941227	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): FR 923034 A 19920313

Cited Patents: 7.Jnl.Ref; EP 182562; EP 243856; EP 445385

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9318164 A1 F 73 C12N-015/74

Designated States (National): AU CA JP NZ US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

US 6025190 A C12N-015/63 Based on patent WO 9318164

FR 2688515 A1 30 C12N-015/74

AU 9337564 A C12N-015/74 Based on patent WO 9318164

EP 631626 A1 F C12N-015/74 Based on patent WO 9318164

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

JP 7504567 W C12N-015/09 Based on patent WO 9318164

US 5919678 A C12N-015/63 Cont of application WO 93FR248

Div ex application WO 93FR248

Div ex application US 94302752

Abstract (Basic): WO 9318164 A

Bacterial plasmid vector with an origin of replication functional in bacteria contains at least (1) a marker gene (MG) expressed in a bacterial host strain and (2) an efficient replication system (RS) which is heat sensitive above a temp. compatible with viability of the host. The temp. which inhibits replication is 37 deg.C or lower.

Also new are bacteria contg. such a vector, either free or integrated into the chromosome. RS is functional Bacillus, Enterococcus, Lactobacillus, Lactococcus, Streptococcus, Listeria, Pediococcus, Staphylococcus, **Clostridium** Leuconostoc or E. coli, and the vector may also include a DNA sequence homologous with a chromosomal sequence to allow recombination (in which case MG is integrated into the chromosome).

USE/ADVANTAGE - The vectors are used (1) to inactivate a gene present in a bacterial chromosome or (2) to introduce a heterologous gene into a bacterium. They can be used with bacteria which grow at low temp. or which cannot tolerate a significant heat shock, and do not require the use of an auxiliary plasmid. They have a broad host range, including strains considered difficult to transform.

Dwg.0/11

Title Terms: NEW; BACTERIA; PLASMID; CONTAIN; HEAT; SENSITIVE; **REPLICA** ; SYSTEM; MARK; GENE; OPTION; CAPABLE; CHROMOSOME; INTEGRATE; INACTIVATE; SPECIFIC; GENE; INTRODUCING; HETEROLOGOUS; GENE

Derwent Class: B04; D16

International Patent Class (Main): C12N-015/09; C12N-015/63; C12N-015/74

International Patent Class (Additional): C12N-001/21; C12N-015/70

File Segment: CPI

6/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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000534712

WPI Acc No: 1966-35291F/196800

Method for production of 5-nucleotide

Patent Assignee: MARUKIN SHYOYU CO LTD (MARU)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 68024479	B					196800 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 6549479 A 19650813

Abstract (Basic): JP 68024479 B

Method for prodn. of 5'-nucleotide by treating ribonucleic acid at pH 3.0-6.5 at 25-60 deg.C with a nucleic acid-hydrolysing enzyme produced by micro-organism in the presence of a soluble molybdenum cpd.

The preferred micro-organisms are **molds** such as Aspergillus, yeast such as Candida or bacteria such as Bacillus, **Clostridium** etc. The molybdenum cpd. is usually a molybdic acid salt.

Title Terms: METHOD; PRODUCE; NUCLEOTIDE

Derwent Class: B00

File Segment: CPI

6/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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06033419

CONTROLLING AGENT AGAINST PLANT DISEASE INJURY

PUB. NO.: 10-316519 [JP 10316519 A]

PUBLISHED: December 02, 1998 (19981202)

INVENTOR(s): KUSUNOKI MASATAKA

APPLICANT(s): MIYARISAN SEIBUTSU IGAKU KENKYUSHO KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
MIYARISAN KK [471076] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 09-122546 [JP 97122546]
FILED: May 13, 1997 (19970513)
INTL CLASS: [6] A01N-063/02; C12N-001/20; C12N-001/20; C12R-001/145
JAPIO CLASS: 14.4 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Medicine); 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject controlling agent capable of effectively controlling plant disease injuries by including a cultured product of a microorganism, belonging to *Clostridium* butyricum and having antimicrobial actions on plant disease injury molds and plant disease injury bacteria as an active ingredient therein.

SOLUTION: This controlling agent is obtained by including a cultured product of a microorganism belonging to *Clostridium* butyricum which is an anaerobe capable of manifesting antimicrobial actions on plant disease injury molds such as *Fusarium oxysporum* and plant disease injury bacteria such as *Pseudomonas cichorii* (e.g. *Clostridium* butyricum MIYAIRI 588 or *Clostridium* butyricum NIP1020) as an active ingredient in an amount of preferably 2-80 wt.% in the controlling agent.

6/5/19 (Item 19 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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02918286

HIGHLY ACTIVE BIOLOGICAL SOIL CONDITIONER

PUB. NO.: 01-215886 [JP 1215886 A]
PUBLISHED: August 29, 1989 (19890829)
INVENTOR(s): TOYOSAWA MICHIO
APPLICANT(s): AISEN KOGYO KK [472003] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 63-039601 [JP 8839601]
FILED: February 24, 1988 (19880224)
INTL CLASS: [4] C09K-017/00; A01N-063/00
JAPIO CLASS: 13.9 (INORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Other); 14.4 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Medicine); 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R082 (CONSTRUCTION -- Soil Conditioners)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 658, Vol. 13, No. 529, Pg. 153, November 27, 1989 (19891127)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To obtain an excellent soil conditioner capable of maintaining its activity over a prolonged period of time, by bringing a microorganism into contact with a fibrous material obtained from a coconut husk so as to cause the former to be adsorbed by the latter and conducting fermentation.

CONSTITUTION: A desired soil conditioner is obtained by bringing a microorganism into contact with a fibrous material obtained from a coconut husk so as to cause the former to be adsorbed by the latter and performing fermentation. As the microorganism, a useful soil inhabiting anaerobe and a useful soil inhabiting aerobe which have been harvested from a place where useful microorganisms inhabit, such as fertile soil, a desirable compost and a naturally piled leaf mold are used independently or in combination. Also, commercially available microbial preparations can freely be utilized. The useful soil inhabiting anaerobes are preferably those belonging to the genera *Lactobacillus*, *Micrococcus*, *Clostridium* and *Nitrosococcus*. The useful soil inhabiting aerobes are preferably those belonging to the genera *Bacillus*, *Saccharomyces*, *Streptomyces*, *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Debaryomyces* and *Rhodotorula*. However, these are not restrictive, and various other useful soil inhabiting microorganisms can also be utilized.

6/5/20 (Item 20 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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02386894 **Image available**
METHOD FOR REDUCING ALPHA,BETA-UNSATURATED CARBONYL COMPOUND

PUB. NO.: 63-003794 [JP 63003794 A]
PUBLISHED: January 08, 1988 (19880108)
INVENTOR(s): SHIRAI KATSUHISA
HARA SHIGEKI
APPLICANT(s): IDEMITSU KOSAN CO LTD [330172] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 61-146443 [JP 86146443]
FILED: June 23, 1986 (19860623)
INTL CLASS: [4] C12P-007/40; C12P-007/26; C12P-017/00; C12P-017/04; C12P-017/12; C12P-007/40; C12R-001/145; C12P-007/26; C12R-001/145; C12P-017/00; C12R-001/145; C12P-017/04; C12R-001/145; C12P-017/12; C12R-001/145
JAPIO CLASS: 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 503, Vol. 12, No. 202, Pg. 55, June 10, 1988 (19880610)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To obtain a saturated carbonyl compound useful as chemical, food additive, etc., in high yield, in high selectivity and inexpensively, by treating an .alpha.,.beta.-unsaturated carbonyl compound with a specific bacterium to reduce the compound with hydrogen.

CONSTITUTION: *Clostridium thermosaccharolyticum* A-46 strain is cultivated in a medium containing saccharide, etc., at pH 5-8 at 45-65 deg.C for 4-36hr to give a culture mixture, which is treated to give a mold. Then an .alpha.,.beta.-unsaturated carbonyl compound shown by formula I (R(sup 1) is H, lower alkyl, -CN-, -NHCHO or halogen; R(sup 2) is H, (cyclo)alkyl, alkenyl, etc.; R(sup 3) is H, lower alkyl or alkoxy), formula II (R(sup 4) is R(sup 3); Y is (CR(sup 5)R(sup 6))); n is 3-16; R(sup 5) and R(sup 6) are H, lower alkoxy, halogen, etc.) or formula III (R(sup 7) and R(sup 8) are H or alkyl; m is 2-4) is brought into contact with the mold and pure hydrogen, etc., and hydrogenated at 45-65 deg.C at pH 6-8 at 0.1-20atm. for 0.5-2hr to give a saturated carbonyl compound.

6/5/21 (Item 21 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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02198396
YOLK SOLUTION FOR JUDGING FOOD POISONING MOLD

PUB. NO.: 62-115296 [JP 62115296 A]
PUBLISHED: May 26, 1987 (19870526)
INVENTOR(s): IMAI CHUHEI
SAITO JUNKO
APPLICANT(s): Q P CORP [325624] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 60-252955 [JP 85252955]
FILED: November 13, 1985 (19851113)
INTL CLASS: [4] C12Q-001/04; C12Q-001/14
JAPIO CLASS: 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry); 46.2 (INSTRUMENTATION -- Testing)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 455, Vol. 11, No. 332, Pg. 54, October 29, 1987 (19871029)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: A yolk solution for judging food poisoning molds, providing more precise results by judging food poisoning molds such as *Staphylococcus*

aureus ATCC 6538P, *Bacillus cereus* IFO 3001, *Clostridium perfringens* NCTC 19614, etc., having improved shelf stability, comprising an undenatured, sterilized yolk having an acidic pH and salt dissolved in the yolk.

CONSTITUTION: A fresh egg with eggshell is sufficiently sterilized with sodium hypochlorite or an alcohol, yolk is collected and sterilized under heating at 58-64 deg.C for 1-5min. Then, the sterilized yolk is incorporated with an acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, etc., adjusted to pH 5.5-5.7, blended with salt and adjusted to 7.5-12.0wt% salt concentration. The yolk solution is packed into a sterilized container and sealed to give a product. When the yolk solution is preserved ≥ 2 months, it is preferably kept at 2-10 deg.C. The solution is diluted with sterilized water by 2-5 times in the case where it is added to a medium for food poisoning molds.

6/5/22 (Item 22 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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02094197

PRODUCTION OF OXYGEN-CONTAINING COMPOUND FROM CELLULOSE

PUB. NO.: 62-011097 [JP 62011097 A]
PUBLISHED: January 20, 1987 (19870120)
INVENTOR(s): IMANISHI TAIJI
SATO MIKIO
YORIFUJI TOSHIKI
APPLICANT(s): RES ASSOC PETROLEUM ALTERNAT DEV<RAPAD> [470843] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 60-146806 [JP 85146806]
FILED: July 05, 1985 (19850705)
INTL CLASS: [4] C12P-007/16; C12P-007/16; C12R-001/145
JAPIO CLASS: 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No: 428, Vol. 11, No. 185, Pg. 127, June 13, 1987 (19870613)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To obtain efficiently an oxygen-containing compound such as butyric acid, butanol, etc., suitable for food industry, etc., by subjecting *Clostridium thermocellum* and *Clostridium thermosaccharolyticum* to mixed culture in a cellulose-containing medium.

CONSTITUTION: *Clostridium thermocellum* (e.g., c-27 strain (FERM P-7451), etc.,) are inoculated into mediums and cultivated, respectively, both the molds are blended and subjected anaerobically to shaking culture, to give the aimed oxygen-containing compound comprising mainly butyric acid or butanol. Preferably a viologen dyestuff is added to the medium and mixed culture is carried out.

6/5/23 (Item 23 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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02086838

METHOD OF STERILE PACKING FOR MUSTARD LOTUS ROOT

PUB. NO.: 62-003738 [JP 62003738 A]
PUBLISHED: January 09, 1987 (19870109)
INVENTOR(s): KIRA MOTOO
APPLICANT(s): MARUKIN SHOKUJIN KOGYO KK [366506] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 60-142231 [JP 85142231]
FILED: June 28, 1985 (19850628)
INTL CLASS: [4] A23B-007/00
JAPIO CLASS: 11.4 (AGRICULTURE -- Food Products); 31.1 (PACKAGING -- General)

JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 426, Vol. 11, No. 1., Pg. 98, June 05, 1987 (19870605)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To completely remove anaerobic molds such as *Clostridium botulinum*, etc., by laying a sheet such as Japanese paper, etc., swelled with ethyl alcohol under mustard lotus root and packaging the mustard lotus root and the sheet in one piece with a permeable, outer packing material such as cellophane, etc.

CONSTITUTION: A sheet such as Japanese paper, cotton, etc., swelled with ethyl alcohol is laid under mustard lotus root produced by a conventional process. Then, the lotus root and the sheet are packaged in one piece with an outer packing material such as highly permeable cellophane or polyethylene film, etc., having a great number of bored fine holes to provide permeability, to remove anaerobic molds such as *Clostridium botulinum*, etc., to eliminate sufficiently secondary contact contamination and to give mustard lotus root having high commercial value.

6/5/24 (Item 24 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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01932076
METHOD OF STERILIZING FOOD

PUB. NO.: 61-146176 [JP 61146176 A]
PUBLISHED: July 03, 1986 (19860703)
INVENTOR(s): ANDO AKIRA
APPLICANT(s): ANDO AKIRA [000000] (An Individual), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 59-265467 [JP 84265467]
FILED: December 18, 1984 (19841218)
INTL CLASS: [4] A23L-003/34
JAPIO CLASS: 11.4 (AGRICULTURE -- Food Products)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 386, Vol. 10, No. 345, Pg. 7, November 20, 1986 (19861120)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To sterilize molds attached to foods, *Escherichia coli* in raw oysters, *Clostridium botulinum*, etc., without problems of side effect, by immersing a food in water previously, and bringing the food into contact with ozone water with low concentration.

CONSTITUTION: A food is previously immersed in water sufficiently, brought into contact with ozone water with low concentration (preferably about 0.3ppm remaining ozone concentration) and sterilized

6/5/25 (Item 25 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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01901396
METHOD OF LIQUEFYING STARCH

PUB. NO.: 61-115496 [JP 61115496 A]
PUBLISHED: June 03, 1986 (19860603)
INVENTOR(s): HAGA RYOICHI
ISHIDA MASAHIKO
KATSURAYAMA MASAKO
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 59-236916 [JP 84236916]
FILED: November 09, 1984 (19841109)
INTL CLASS: [4] C12P-019/14; C12P-019/14; C12R-001/145
JAPIO CLASS: 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R059 (MACHINERY -- Freeze Drying)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To reduce load of desalting of starch processing, to prevent disadvantageous isomerization of reduction end, and to liquefy starch at low viscosity, by using thermostable α -amylase having calcium demanding properties with necessary calcium concentration of \leq specific value in thermostability.

CONSTITUTION: A thermostable anaerobic bacterium belonging to the genus *Clostridium* is cultivated in a mold, centrifuged to remove a mold, the supernatant liquid is further filtered a molecular sieve membrane, etc., and concentrated. Then, it is passed through a column packed with a crosslinked dextran, subjected to liquid chromatography, so that thermostable α -amylase having calcium demanding properties of $\leq 10 \mu\text{M}$ necessary calcium concentration in thermostability is separated. Starch (e.g., potato starch, etc.) is treated with this thermostable α -amylase at $\leq 5.5\text{pH}$, and liquefied.

6/5/26 (Item 26 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO

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01745995

METHOD OF CONVERSION OF PERICARP OF CITRUS FRUIT INTO LOWER FATTY ACID IN PREPARATION OF METHANE GAS

PUB. NO.: 60-224495 [JP 60224495 A]

PUBLISHED: November 08, 1985 (19851108)

INVENTOR(s): KASHIWAGI SUSUMU

MOROKI YASUHIKO

SHIIKI MIKIO

ARITOMI KAZUO

APPLICANT(s): YAMAGUCHIKEN [403741] (A Japanese Government or Municipal Agency), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 59-082363 [JP 8482363]

FILED: April 24, 1984 (19840424)

INTL CLASS: [4] C12P-007/64

JAPIO CLASS: 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)

JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 338, Vol. 10, No. 94, Pg. 15, April 11, 1986 (19860411)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: In preparing a methane gas from pericarp of citrus fruit, to produce lower fatty acids in high ratio, and to increase the yield of a methane gas, by adjusting hydrogen ion concentration to an alkali side, making an absolutely anaerobic condition.

CONSTITUTION: Pericarp of citrus fruit is ground into a dissolved state, and a nitrogen source, an inorganic salt, and an organic substance is added to it, to give a culture solution. One or several kinds of molds belonging to the genus *Clostridium* or *Bacillus* which are enlarged and cultivated are added to the culture solution, a hydrogen ion concentration is adjusted to an alkali side with sodium hydroxide, etc., and the molds are cultivated under an absolutely anaerobic condition. Consequently, lower fatty acids are prepared in high yield.

6/5/27 (Item 27 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO

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01693791

PREPARATION OF ISOBUTYRIC ACID

PUB. NO.: 60-172291 [JP 60172291 A]

PUBLISHED: September 05, 1985 (19850905)
INVENTOR(s): INOUE KOICHI
KAWADA NAOKI
KAGEYAMA SADAOKI
APPLICANT(s): AGENCY OF IND SCIENCE & TECHNOL [000114] (A Japanese
Government or Municipal Agency), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 59-028558 [JP 8428558]
FILED: February 20, 1984 (19840220)
INTL CLASS: [4] C12P-007/52; C12P-007/52; C12R-001/145
JAPIO CLASS: 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 324, Vol. 10, No. 17, Pg. 73, January
23, 1986 (19860123)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To prepare isobutyric acid useful as a raw material for perfume, etc., by cultivating a mold belonging to the genus *Clostridium* capable of producing isobutyric acid in the presence of carbon dioxide and hydrogen as a substrate, by using carbon dioxide and hydrogen as the substrate.

CONSTITUTION: A mold (*Clostridium* sp. No.68-2 (FERM-P No.7367), strictly anaerobic Gram-negative asporogenous bacillus having no flagellum) belonging to the genus *Clostridium*, capable of producing isobutyric acid in the presence of carbon dioxide and hydrogen as a substrate, is cultivated by the use of carbon dioxide and hydrogen as the substrate, to give isobutyric acid.

6/5/28 (Item 28 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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01693790

PREPARATION OF BUTANOL

PUB. NO.: 60-172290 [JP 60172290 A]
PUBLISHED: September 05, 1985 (19850905)
INVENTOR(s): KOBAYASHI TAKESHI
TAYA MASAHITO
ISHII SHIGEO
APPLICANT(s): KAO CORP [000091] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 59-028295 [JP 8428295]
FILED: February 17, 1984 (19840217)
INTL CLASS: [4] C12P-007/16
JAPIO CLASS: 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 324, Vol. 10, No. 17, Pg. 73, January
23, 1986 (19860123)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: In preparing butanol from a glucose raw material by fermentation method, to recover butanol efficiently and easily, by using a specific alcohol as an extractant.

CONSTITUTION: A glucose raw material (e.g., molasses) is inoculated with a mold (e.g., *Clostridium acetobutylicum*, etc.), fermented to form butanol, which is recovered by the use of 16-18C unsaturated alcohol, 16-20C side chain alcohol (preferably oleyl alcohol, 16-20C GERUBE alcohol) as an extractant. EFFECT: Since an extractant having no toxicity to a mold is used, fermentation can be promoted while extracting butanol.

6/5/29 (Item 29 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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01448180

PREPARATION OF CELLULASE BY BACTERIUM

PUB. NO.: 59-159780 [JP 59159780 A]
 PUBLISHED: September 10, 1984 (19840910)
 INVENTOR(s): MINODA TAIJI
 KODAMA TORU
 IGARASHI YASUO
 APPLICANT(s): AJINOMOTO CO INC [000006] (A Japanese Company or Corporation)
 , JP (Japan)
 APPL. NO.: 58-033563 [JP 8333563]
 FILED: March 01, 1983 (19830301)
 INTL CLASS: [3] C12N-009/42; C12N-009/42; C12R-001/145
 JAPIO CLASS: 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)
 JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 260, Vol. 09, No. 5, Pg. 45, January
 10, 1985 (19850110)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To prepare a heat-resistant cellulase by cultivating a novel mold belonging to the genus *Clostridium*.
 CONSTITUTION: A novel mold *Clostridium thermocellulovorum* I-a (FERM P 6931) is cultivated at high temperature $\geq 50^{\circ}\text{C}$ under anaerobic conditions, and a heat-resistant cellulase is collected from a culture mold.

6/5/30 (Item 30 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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01416733

GROWTH PROMOTOR FOR DOMESTIC FOWL

PUB. NO.: 59-128333 [JP 59128333 A]
 PUBLISHED: July 24, 1984 (19840724)
 INVENTOR(s): KIMURA OSATAKE
 KODAMA TOSHIKI
 SUZUKI TAKEFUMI
 APPLICANT(s): NISSHIN FLOUR MILLING CO LTD [352231] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
 APPL. NO.: 58-000507 [JP 83507]
 FILED: January 07, 1983 (19830107)
 INTL CLASS: [3] A61K-035/74; A01K-067/02; A23K-001/16
 JAPIO CLASS: 14.4 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Medicine); 11.3 (AGRICULTURE -- Livestock); 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)
 JAPIO KEYWORD: R059 (MACHINERY -- Freeze Drying)
 JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 252, Vol. 08, No. 251, Pg. 9,
 November 16, 1984 (19841116)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: A growth promotor for domestic fowls effective, for promoting growth of domestic fowls, for preventing and remedying salmonellosis of domestic fowls, containing a culture mold of a specific bacterium of the genus *Clostridium* as an active ingredient.

CONSTITUTION: A growth promotor for domestic fowls containing a culture mold of *Clostridium innocuum* or *Clostridium symbiosum*, or their mixture as an active ingredient. The two bacteria are obligates, and its cultivation is carried out under unaerobic conditions. For example, a mixed solution of L-cysteine hydrochloride and ascorbic acid is added to a medium immediately after heat sterilization, dissolved oxygen in the medium is removed, and the bacterium is cultivated under unaerobic conditions. The cultivation is carried out at $30-42^{\circ}\text{C}$ at pH close to neutrality. After the cultivation is over, the culture solution is cooled, the mold is separated and recovered by centrifugation. It is not only effective for promoting growth but also for preventing and remedying salmonellosis of domestic fowls.

6/5/31 (Item 31 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO

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01376493

PRODUCTION OF ACETONE AND BUTANOL

PUB. NO.: 59-088093 [JP 59088093 A]

PUBLISHED: May 21, 1984 (19840521)

INVENTOR(s): TAKADA HIROSHI
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YAMASHITA YASUHEI
IKEDA MIKITO

APPLICANT(s): K F ENG KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)

APPL. NO.: 57-198721 [JP 82198721]

FILED: November 12, 1982 (19821112)

INTL CLASS: [3] C12P-007/16; C12N-011/00; C12P-007/28; C12P-007/16;
C12R-001/145

JAPIO CLASS: 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)

JAPIO KEYWORD: R127 (CHEMISTRY -- Fixed Enzymes)

JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 241, Vol. 08, No. 193, Pg. 158,
September 05, 1984 (19840905)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To shorten foaming time and to reduce fear of contamination by various germs, by immobilizing a bacterium capable of producing acetone and butanol to a carrier to give an immobilized mold, cultivating it by a batch method, feeding a medium to it continuously, fermenting it.

CONSTITUTION: A bacterium producing acetone and butanol (e.g., *Clostridium saccharoperbutyacetoniucum* ATCC27022) is blended with an aqueous solution of sodium alginate, agar, etc., and the mixture is added dropwise to an aqueous solution of a gelatinizing agent (e.g., CaCl(sub 2)), to give an immobilized mold. The immobilized mold is packed into a reaction column, cultivated by a batch method in a medium having 4-10w/v% (calculated as glucose) carbon source concentration at about 6.5pH at 28-38c, a medium is fed to it at 0.1-0.4l/hr speed based on 1l packed immobilized mold, and fermentation is carried out.

6/5/32 (Item 32 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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01376491

IMMOBILIZED MOLD OR IMMOBILIZED YEAST AND PRODUCTION OF SUBSTANCE BY FERMENTATION USING IT

PUB. NO.: 59-088091 [JP 59088091 A]

PUBLISHED: May 21, 1984 (19840521)

INVENTOR(s): TAKADA HIROSHI
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SEKI TATSUMI
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IKEDA MIKITO

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APPL. NO.: 57-198720 [JP 82198720]

FILED: November 12, 1982 (19821112)

INTL CLASS: [3] C12N-011/10; C12P-001/00

JAPIO CLASS: 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Microorganism Industry)

JAPIO KEYWORD: R127 (CHEMISTRY -- Fixed Enzymes)

JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 241, Vol. 08, No. 193, Pg. 158,
September 05, 1984 (19840905)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To reduce flotation ratio without dropping the feed speed of a medium and to increase the yield of a fermentation product, by using an immobilized mold or immobilized enzyme containing a solid having no bad influence on fermentation during immobilization as the third component.

CONSTITUTION: An enzyme or a mold (e.g., *Clostridium acetobutylicum* ATCC 824) to be included or its culture solution and a solid (e.g., BaSO(sub 4)) having no bad influence on fermentation as the third component are added to an aqueous solution of sodium alginate, agar, etc., and blended to give a mixture, which is added to dropwise to an aqueous solution of a gelatinizing agent (e.g., CaCl(sub 2)) to give an immobilized mold or immobilized enzyme having an adjusted specific gravity. Fermentation is carried out continuously with keeping 3-20wt% of the immobilized mold or immobilized enzyme in a flotation state.

6/5/33 (Item 33 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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01118099

PREPARATION OF MODIFIED DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID HAVING ANTITUMOR ACTION

PUB. NO.: 58-055499 [JP 58055499 A]
PUBLISHED: April 01, 1983 (19830401)
INVENTOR(s): HAYASHIDA SHINSAKU
WATANABE YOSHIO
APPLICANT(s): SANRAKU INC [000191] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 56-154555 [JP 81154555]
FILED: September 28, 1981 (19810928)
INTL CLASS: [3] C07H-021/04; A61K-031/70
JAPIO CLASS: 14.1 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Organic Compounds); 14.4 (ORGANIC
CHEMISTRY -- Medicine); 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY --
Microorganism Industry)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R051 (PHARMACEUTICALS -- Anti-cancer Agents)
JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 172, Vol. 07, No. 143, Pg. 60, June
22, 1983 (19830622)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To prepare a modified deoxyribonucleic acid having excellent antitumor activity, by modifying deoxyribonucleic acid obtained from animal internal organs.

CONSTITUTION: Deoxyribonucleic acid is modified to give a modified deoxyribonucleic acid. Deoxyribonucleic acid obtained from a mold of a bacterium belonging to the genus *Clostridium* or from vitular thymus gland is especially preferable as the deoxyribonucleic acid, and deoxyribonucleic acid is obtained by eliminating protein and ribonucleic acid from a raw material. Alkali modification (e.g., the pH is made ≥ 12 with KOH or NaOH, and made neutral or slightly acidic with an acid) is the fittest for modification method.

6/5/34 (Item 34 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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00788420

Image available

NOVEL SUBSTANCE N-9337 AND ITS PREPARATION

PUB. NO.: 56-108720 [JP 56108720 A]
PUBLISHED: August 28, 1981 (19810828)
INVENTOR(s): MIYAMURA SADA0
APPLICANT(s): SS PHARMACEUT CO LTD [358627] (A Japanese Company or
Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 55-010481 [JP 8010481]
FILED: January 31, 1980 (19800131)
INTL CLASS: [3] C07C-011/00; C12P-001/06; A61K-035/74; C12P-001/06;
C12R-001/465
JAPIO CLASS: 14.1 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Organic Compounds); 14.4 (ORGANIC
CHEMISTRY -- Medicine); 14.5 (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY --

Microorganism Industry)

JAPIO KEYWORD:R059 (MACHINERY -- Freeze Drying)

JOURNAL: Section: C, Section No. 80, Vol. 05, No. 184, Pg. 70,
November 21, 1981 (19811121)

ABSTRACT

NEW MATERIAL: M-9337. Appearance: white or yellow powder with neutrality (1mg/ml : pH6-7). Elemental analysis: (about) C 52-53%, H 7-8%, O 39- 41%. Solubility: soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide, mixed solvent of chloroform and methanol; weakly soluble in water or methanol; insoluble in ethyl acetate or chloroform. Color reaction: positive in anisaldehyde reaction and negative in ninhydrin reaction. Melting point: 170-175 deg.C (decomposition). Ultraviolet absorption spectrum: shown by the figure 1.

USE: An antitoxin agent. Inhibiting the hemoclastic reaction of toxin voided by Streptococcus, Staphylococcus, *Clostridium* tetani, etc. PROCESS: Streptomyces antihaemolyticus (FERM P 4651) is subjected to shaking cultivation or submerged cultivation in a liquid medium, the mold is separated by centrifugation or filtration, and purified by solvent extraction, etc., to give M-9337.

Set	Items	Description
S1	2136	CLOSTRID? OR BOTUL?
S2	558641	IMPRESSION? ? OR MOLD? ? OR TOPOGRAPH? OR TOPOGRAM? OR ELE- CTROMYOGRAPHY? OR ELECTROMYOGAM? OR ELECTRO()MYOGAM? OR ELE- CTROMYOGRAPHY? OR MYOGAM? OR MYOGRAPH? OR PHOTOGRAPH? OR PHO- TOGRAM? OR REPLICA? ?
S3	242	EMG OR EMGS OR E()M()G OR E()M()GS OR E()M()G()S
S4	34	S1 AND (S2 OR S3)
S5	34	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S6	34	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

?show files

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Jun(Updated 021004)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2002/UD,UM &UP=200268

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File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209

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7/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00400233

Generation of specific probes for target nucleotide sequences
Erzeugung von spezifischen Sonden gegen Ziel-Nukleotidsequenzen
Generation of sondes spécifiques pour les sequences nucleotidiques cibles
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 395292 A2 901031 (Basic)

EP 395292 A3 920304

EP 395292 B1 970312

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90304164 900418;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): IE 128789 890420

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12Q-001/68; C07H-021/04; C12P-019/34;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): WO 8803957 A; WO 8906704 A; FR 2636075 A; EP 335633 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

GENE, vol. 71, no. 2, 1988, pages 491-499, Elsevier Science Publishers
B.V. (Biomedical Division); L. MEDLIN et al.: "The characterization of
enzymatically amplified eukaryotic 16S-like rRNA-coding regions"

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 110, no. 7, 1989, page 230, abstract no.

149158e, Columbus, Ohio, US; K. CHEN et al.: "Broad range DNA probes
for detecting and amplifying eubacterial nucleic acids", & FEMS

MICROBIOL. LETT. 1989, 57(1), 19-24

NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, vol. 17, no. 19, October 1989, pages 7843-7853,
IRL Press; U. EDWARDS et al.: "Isolation and direct complete nucleotide
determination of entire genes. Characterization of a gene coding for
16S ribosomal RNA"

BIOTECHNOLOGY, vol. 8, March 1990, pages 233-236; T. BARRY et al.: "A
general method to generate DNA probes for microorganisms"

FEMS MICROBIOLOGY LETTERS, vol. 43, no. 2, August 1987, pages 187-193,
Federation of European Microbiological Societies; G. HAUN et al.:
"Oligonucleotide probes for genes-, species- and subspecies-specific
identification of representatives of the genus Proteus";

ABSTRACT EP 395292 A2

A method for generating DNA probes specific for an organism and capable
of distinguishing in a non-empirical manner between species. The method
comprises amplifying, using a pair of oligonucleotide primers, a variable
region of the genome of a number of phylogenetically related organisms
to, or of a number of organisms suspected of being present in a given
sample containing, said organism to be identified and having said
variable region in its genome, at least one of said primers corresponding

to a DNA sequence known or suspected of being conserved in said organisms, determining the sequence of the amplified region, selecting said sequence or a portion thereof to generate said probe specific for said organism to be identified by comparison with said other amplified regions and defining the hybridization conditions required to obtain a specific signal based on the precise nucleotide sequence of the selected probe. Specific probes are disclosed for a variety of species including *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Aeromonas salmonicida*, *Clostridium difficile*, *Mycobacterium bovis*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Salmonella typhimurium*.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 172

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

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Application: 901031 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

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Search Report: 920304 A3 Separate publication of the European or

International search report

Examination: 921021 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 920821

Change: 930127 A2 Representative (change)

Examination: 940907 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 940727

Grant: 970312 B1 Granted patent

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Oppn: 980211 B1 Opposition 01/971212 BioteCon GmbH;
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(Representative:) Boeters, Hans Dietrich, Dr.;
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FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	2253
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB97	1174
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB97	1183
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB97	1242
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	5414
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB97	5087
Total word count - document A			7667
Total word count - document B			8686
Total word count - documents A + B			16353

...SPECIFICATION as biosensors for a variety of applications.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a **photograph** of an agarose gel amplified 16S-23S intergenic regions for **Clostridium** species prepared in Example 1;

Fig. 2 is a **photograph** of an autoradiogram of hybridization of a DNA probe for the 16S-23S intergenic region...

...SPECIFICATION as biosensors for a variety of applications.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a **photograph** of an agarose gel amplified 16S-23S intergenic regions for **Clostridium** species prepared in Example 1;

Fig. 2 is a **photograph** of an autoradiogram of hybridization of a DNA probe for the 16S-23S intergenic region...

00317006

Directed flow diagnostic device and method.

Diagnostische Vorrichtung und Verfahren, gekennzeichnet durch einen gezielten Durchfluss.

Dispositif et procede diagnostique caracterise par un courant dirige.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

E-Y LABORATORIES, INC., (597270), 127 North Amphlett Boulevard, San Mateo California 94401, (US), (applicant designated states:
AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)

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Chun, Peter K., 2566 Adams Court, South San Francisco California 94080, (US)

Yeung, Siu Chin C., 36 Ottawa Street, San Mateo California 94401, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 310406 A2 890405 (Basic)
EP 310406 A3 901122
EP 310406 B1 940601

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88309077 880930;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 103845 871001.

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01N-033/543; G01N-033/76; G01N-033/569;
G01N-033/58

CITED PATENTS (EP A): WO 8505451 A; WO 8606978 A; EP 272043 A

ABSTRACT EP 310406 A2

An improved device and method for analyte assay in liquid samples, wherein a porous membrane (18) with an immobilized receptor which is capable of directly or indirectly binding to the analyte is separated from a body of absorbent material (24) capable of absorbing the liquid sample by a septum (20) capable of substantially separating the porous membrane (18) from the absorbent body (24) while substantially directing the flow of the liquid sample from the porous membrane (18) to the absorbent body (24).

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 86

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 890405 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Search Report: 901122 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

Examination: 910619 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
910420

Examination: 921216 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
921028

Change: 940504 A2 Representative (change)

Grant: 940601 B1 Granted patent

Oppn None: 950524 B1 No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	1110
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	1025
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	1255
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	7069
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			10459
Total word count - documents A + B			10459

...SPECIFICATION revealed by a silver precipitation reaction. In essence, the silver enhancement takes advantage of the catalytic effect of gold to catalyze the photographic physical developer process converting silver ion to silver metal. Suitable colloidal gold or gold

sol...

7/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00935812

CYTOKINE RECEPTOR COMMON GAMMA CHAIN LIKE
ANALOGUE DE CHAINE GAMMA COMMUNE DE RECEPTEURS DE CYTOKINE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 Key West Avenue, Rockville, MD 20850, US,
US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except:
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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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MOORE Paul A, 19005 Leatherbark Drive, Germantown, MD 20874, US, US
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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200268588 A2 20020906 (WO 0268588)
Application: WO 2002US4878 20020220 (PCT/WO US0204878)
Priority Application: US 2001269876 20010221

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: C12N

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 129905

English Abstract

The present invention relates to a novel human gene encoding a polypeptide which is a member of the Cytokine Receptor family. More specifically, the present invention relates to a polynucleotide encoding a novel human polypeptide named Cytokine Receptor Common Gamma Chain Like, or "CRGCL." This invention also relates to CRGCL polypeptides, as well as vectors, host cells, antibodies directed to CRGCL polypeptides, and the recombinant methods for producing the same. Also provided are diagnostic methods for detecting disorders related to the immune system, and therapeutic methods for treating, diagnosing, detecting, and/or preventing such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of CRGCL activity.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un nouveau gene humain codant pour un polypeptide faisant partie de la famille des recepteurs de cytokine. D'une maniere plus specifique, l'invention concerne un polynucleotide codant pour un nouveau polypeptide humain appele analogue de chaine gamma commune de recepteurs de cytokine ou "CRGCL". L'invention concerne egalement des polypeptides CRGCL, des vecteurs, des cellules hotes, des anticorps diriges contre ces polypeptides CRGCL, ainsi que les methodes de recombinaison permettant de produire ces polypeptides CRGCL. L'invention concerne egalement des methodes diagnostiques permettant de detecter des troubles relatifs au systeme immunitaire ainsi que des methodes

therapeutiques permettant de traiter, de diagnostiquer, de detecter et/ou de prevenir ces troubles. L'invention concerne enfin des methodes de criblages permettant d'identifier les agonistes et les antagonistes de l'activite de CRCGCL.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020906 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... V, P, or C; K253 replaced with D, El A, G, 1, LI S, T, M, V, Ng Q, F, W, Y, P, or C; L254' replaced with D. El Hl...

7/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00894303

NUCLEIC ACIDS, PROTEINS, AND ANTIBODIES

ACIDES NUCLEIQUES, PROTEINES ET ANTICORPS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 Key West Avenue, Rockville, MD 20850, US,
US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except:
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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200226930 A2 20020404 (WO 0226930)

Application: WO 2001US29838 20010925 (PCT/WO US0129838)

Priority Application: US 2000235484 20000926

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: C12N

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 307140

English Abstract

The present invention relates to novel proteins. More specifically, isolated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding novel polypeptides. Novel polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing human polynucleotides and/or polypeptides, and antibodies. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to these novel polypeptides. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The present invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for

inhibiting or enhancing the production and function of the polypeptides of the present invention.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne de nouvelles proteines, et plus particulierement, des molecules d'acide nucleique isolees codantes pour de nouveaux polypeptides. Cette invention concerne aussi de nouveaux polypeptides et des anticorps qui se lient a ces polypeptides. Cette invention concerne encore des vecteurs, des cellules hotes et des techniques de recombinaison et de synthese permettant de produire des polynucleotides et/ou des polypeptides humains, et des anticorps. Cette invention concerne aussi des techniques diagnostiques et therapeutiques qui conviennent pour le diagnostic, le traitement, la prevention et/ou le pronostic de pathologies liees a ces nouveaux polypeptides. Cette invention concerne enfin des techniques de criblage permettant d'identifier des agonistes et des antagonistes des ces polynucleotides et de ces polypeptides, et des techniques et/ou des compositions destinees a inhiber ou renforcer la production et la fonction de ces polypeptides.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020404 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Publication 20020404 A2 Sequence listing published separately in electronic form and available upon request from the International Bureau.
Correction 20020704 Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1-321, sequence listing, added
Republication 20020704 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

7/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00858163

NUCLEIC ACIDS, PROTEINS, AND ANTIBODIES

ACIDES NUCLEIQUES, PROTEINES ET ANTICORPS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except:
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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Legal Representative:

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West Avenue, Rockville, MD 20850, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200190304 A2-A3 20011129 (WO 0190304)

Application: WO 2001US16450 20010518 (PCT/WO US0116450)

Priority Application: US 2000205515 20000519

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: C12P-021/06

International Patent Class: C12N-009/02; C12N-001/20; C12N-015/00;

C07H-021/02; C07H-021/04; C07K-001/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 778137

English Abstract

The present invention relates to novel proteins. More specifically, isolated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding novel polypeptides. Novel polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing human polynucleotides and/or polypeptides, and antibodies. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to these novel polypeptides. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The present invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting or enhancing the production and function of the polypeptides of the present invention.

French Abstract

La presente invention se rapporte a de nouvelles proteines. Elle se rapporte plus specifiquement a des molecules d'acides nucleiques isolees codant pour les nouveaux polypeptides. L'invention se rapporte a de nouveaux polypeptides et a des anticorps qui se lient a ces polypeptides. Elle se rapporte a des vecteurs, a des cellules hotes et a des procedes de synthese et de combinaison permettant de produire des polynucleotides et/ou polypeptides humains ainsi que des anticorps. Elle se rapporte egalement a des methodes diagnostiques et therapeutiques permettant de diagnostiquer, traiter, prevenir et/ou pronostiquer des troubles associes a ces nouveaux polypeptides. L'invention se rapporte en outre a des methodes de criblage permettant d'identifier des agonistes et antagonistes desdits polynucleotides et polypeptides. La presente invention se rapporte par ailleurs a des methodes et/ou compositions permettant d'inhiber ou d'accroitre la production et la fonctionnalite des peptides decrits ci-dessus.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20011129 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Publication 20011129 A2 Sequence listing published separately in electronic form and available upon request from the International Bureau.
Search Rpt 20020510 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20020510 A3 With international search report.
Republication 20020510 A3 Sequence listing published separately in electronic form and available upon request from the International Bureau.
Examination 20020516 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

7/5,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT.FULLTEXT
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00794834

METHOD FOR TREATING OTIC DISORDERS

METHODE DE TRAITEMENT DE TROUBLES OTIQUES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200126674 A2-A3 20010419 (WO 0126674)
Application: WO 2000US23679 20000829 (PCT/WO US0023679)
Priority Application: US 99418192 19991013

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: A61K-038/16

International Patent Class: A61P-027/16

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7894

English Abstract

Methods for treating otic disorders by local administration of a neurotoxin. A botulinum toxin can be administered to myoclonic middle ear muscles and to inner ear efferent and/or afferent nerves to alleviate otic disorders such as tinnitus, cochlear nerve dysfunction and Meniere's disease.

French Abstract

Methodes de traitement des troubles otiques par administration d'une neurotoxine. Une toxine botulinum peut etre administree aux muscles de l'oreille moyenne myoclonique et aux nerfs efferents et/ou afferents de l'oreille interne afin de soulager les troubles otiques, tels que l'acouphene, le dysfonctionnement du nerf cochleaire et la maladie de Meniere.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010419 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010907 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Search Rpt 20011122 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20011122 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... no significant side effects.

20

As well as endoscopic assistance, the intramuscular injection of a **botulinum** toxin is preferably carried out through an electromyographic (**EMG**) recording needle so as to ensure insertion of the needle tip in muscle mass prior...

7/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00743045

HUMAN COLON CANCER ASSOCIATED GENE SEQUENCES AND POLYPEPTIDES

SEQUENCES ET POLYPEPTIDES GENIQUES ASSOCIES AU CANCER DU COLON CHEZ L'HOMME

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Legal Representative:

WALEs Michele M, Human Genome Sciences, Inc., 9410 Key West Avenue,
Rockville, MD 20850, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200055351 A1 20000921 (WO 0055351)
Application: WO 2000US5883 20000308 (PCT/WO US0005883)
Priority Application: US 99124270 19990312

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG
US UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE`

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: C12P-021/04

International Patent Class: C12N-015/00; C07H-021/02

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 492965

English Abstract

This invention relates to newly identified colon or colon cancer related polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively known as "colon cancer antigens", and to the complete gene sequences associated therewith and to the expression products thereof, as well as the use of such colon cancer antigens for detection, prevention and treatment of disorders of the colon, particularly the presence of colon cancer. This invention relates to the colon cancer antigens as well as vectors, host cells, antibodies directed to colon cancer antigens and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing the same. Also provided are diagnostic methods for diagnosing and treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to the colon, including colon cancer, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of colon cancer antigens of the invention. The present invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for inhibiting the production and/or function of the polypeptides of the present invention.

French Abstract

Cette invention porte sur des polynucleotides recemment identifies et associes au cancer du colon, et sur les polypeptides codes par ces polynucleotides et connus collectivement sous le nom <= d'antigenes du cancer du colon>=. L'invention porte egalement sur les sequences geniques completes associees et sur leurs produits d'expression, ainsi que sur l'utilisation de ces antigenes du cancer du colon dans la detection, la prevention et le traitement des pathologies specifiques d'un tissu telles que le cancer. Cette invention porte sur les antigenes du cancer, ainsi que sur les vecteurs, les cellules hotes, les anticorps diriges contre les antigenes du cancer et sur des procedes recombinants et synthetiques de production de ces anticorps. L'invention porte egalement sur des procedes de diagnostic permettant de diagnostiquer et traiter, prevenir et/ou etablir un pronostic de pathologies du colon telles que le cancer, et sur des procedes therapeutiques visant a traiter ces pathologies. Cette invention porte en outre sur des procedes de recherche automatique visant a identifier des agonistes et des antagonistes des antigenes du cancer du colon, et sur des procedes et/ou des compositions visant a inhiber la production et/ou la fonction des polypeptides de cette invention.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20000921 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20010315 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... AA099493, AA 102003,
AA 1 00395. AA 1 00554. AA 100555,
A100638, AA101578. AAI 13226.

M 1381 1. AAI 15645, AAI 15646.

AA 1 15888. AA 1 15889. AA 12223 1...

7/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00575793

NOVEL HYALURONAN-BINDING PROTEINS AND ENCODING GENES
NOUVELLE PROTEINE DE FIXATION D'HYALURONAN ET GENES CODANTS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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AMERICAN RED CROSS,
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LIAU Gene,
TSIFRINA Elena,

Inventor(s):

HASTINGS Gregg A,
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TSIFRINA Elena,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200039166 A1 20000706 (WO 0039166)
Application: WO 99US30462 19991220 (PCT/WO US9930462)
Priority Application: US 98113871 19981223

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ
MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ
CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: C07K-016/00

International Patent Class: C12P-021/06

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 207275

English Abstract

The present invention relates to full-length WF-HABP, WF-HABP, OE-HABP, and BM-HABP, novel members of the hyaluronan receptor family. The invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding human to full-length WF-HABP, WF-HABP, OE-HABP, and BM-HABP receptors. Full-length WF-HABP, WF-HABP, OE-HABP, and BM-HABP polypeptides are also provided, as are vectors, host cells and recombinant methods for producing the same. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of full-length WF-HABP, WF-HABP, OE-HABP, and BM-HABP receptor activity. Also provided are diagnostic methods for detecting disease states related to the aberrant expression of full-length WF-HABP, WF-HABP, OE-HABP, and BM-HABP receptors. Further provided are therapeutic methods for treating disease states including, but not limited to, proliferative conditions, metastasis, inflammation,

ischemia, host defense dysfunction, immune surveillance dysfunction, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmunity, immune dysfunction, and allergy.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne les proteines de pleine longueur WF-HABP, WF-HABP, OE-HABP, nouveaux elements de la famille des recepteur d'hyaluronan. Cette invention concerne aussi des molecules d'acide nucleique isolees codant pour les recepteurs humains de pleine longueur WF-HABP, WF-HABP, OE-HABP, et BM-HABP. L'invention concerne aussi les polypeptides de pleine longueur WF-HABP, WF-HABP, OE-HABP, et BM-HABP, de meme que des vecteurs, des cellules hotes et des procedes de recombinaison permettant d'obtenir ces derniers. L'invention concerne encore des techniques de recherche systematique destinees a identifier des agonistes et des antagonistes de l'activite des recepteurs de pleine longueur WF-HABP, WF-HABP, OE-HABP, et BM-HABP. L'invention concerne aussi des methodes diagnostiques permettant de detecter des etats pathologiques lies a une expression aberrante des recepteurs de pleine longueur WF-HABP, WF-HABP, OE-HABP, et BM-HABP. Enfin l'invention concerne des methodes therapeutiques permettant de traiter des etats pathologiques, notamment des etats proliferatifs, des metastases, des inflammations, l'ischemie, des dysfonctionnements des defenses d'hote, des dysfonctionnements de la surveillance immunitaire, l'arthrite, la sclerose en plaques, l'auto-immunite, des dysfonctionnements immunitaires, et l'allergie.

Set	Items	Description
S1	5052	CLOSTRID? OR BOTUL?
S2	98483	IMPRESSION? ? OR TOPOGRAPH? OR TOPOGRAM? OR ELECTROMYOGRAP- HY? OR ELECTROMYOGRAM? OR ELECTRO()MYOGRAM? OR ELECTROMYOGRAP- HY? OR MYOGRAM? OR MYOGRAPH? OR PHOTOGRAPH? OR PHOTOGRAM?
S3	1591	EMG OR EMGS OR E()M()G OR E()M()GS OR E()M()G()S
S4	80	S1 (S) (S2 OR S3)
S5	8	S1(10N) (S2 OR S3)
S6	8	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S7	8	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

?show files

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/Oct W02

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20021017,UT=20021003

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12/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)
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13891316 BIOSIS NO.: 200200520137

Current Problems in Dermatology (Basel). Hyperhidrosis and botulinum toxin in dermatology.

BOOK TITLE: Current Problems in Dermatology (Basel) Hyperhidrosis and botulinum toxin in dermatology

AUTHOR: Kreyden O P(a); Boni R; Burg G

BOOK AUTHOR/EDITOR: Kreyden O P; Boni R; Burg G: Eds

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a) Dermatology and Venereology FMH, Praxis Methininserhof, Baselstrasse 9, CH-4132, MuttENZ**Switzerland E-Mail: praxis@kreyden.ch, <http://www.kreyden.ch>

JOURNAL: Current Problems in Dermatology (Basel) 30pi-xii; 1-254 2002

MEDIUM: print

BOOK PUBLISHER: S. Karger Publishers Inc., 79 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY, 10003, USA

S. Karger AG, CH-4009, Basel, Switzerland

ISSN: 1421-5721 ISBN: 3-8055-7306-5 (cloth)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Book

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: This 254-page book is part of a series of clinical reference works in dermatology. The 24 individually authored chapters describe sweat gland anatomy, the physiology of sweating, and the treatment of hyperhidrosis. The later chapters describe historical uses, pharmacology, storage and handling, and side effects with respect to **botulinum** toxin, as well as use of **botulinum** toxin in the treatment of hyperhidrosis and in cosmetic procedures. The text is written in English and indexed with tables, figures, and full color **photographs** and illustrations. Users of this book will include dermatologists, neurologists, plastic surgeons, and other specialists working with **botulinum** toxin.

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Dermatology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

DISEASES: hyperhidrosis--**integumentary** system disease

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: **botulinum** toxin

ALTERNATE INDEXING: Hyperhidrosis (MeSH)

CONCEPT CODES:

10064 Biochemical Studies-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids

18506 Integumentary System-Pathology

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

86215 Hominidae

12/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)
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13538534 BIOSIS NO.: 200200167355

Botulinum toxin-induced paralysis of frontotemporal muscles improves seizure focus localization.

AUTHOR: Eisenschenk S(a); Gilmore R L; Uthman B; Valenstein E; Gonzalez R

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a) University of Florida, McKnight Brain Institute, 100 South Newell Drive, Room L3-100, Gainesville, FL, 32610-0236**USA E-Mail: eisensj@neurology.ufl.edu

JOURNAL: Neurology 58 (2):p246-249 January 22, 2002

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0028-3878

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Background: Scalp EEG localization of epileptic foci may be obscured by electromyographic (EMG) artifact produced by ictal contraction of cranial muscles. Injection of botulinum toxin type A (BTX-A) into frontotemporal scalp muscles reduces EMG activity. Initial scalp video-EEG monitoring in three patients suggested partial seizures, but definitive lateralization or localization was precluded by EMG artifact. Methods: EMG -guided BTX-A injection to bilateral frontotemporal muscles was performed. When artifact persisted, BTX-A administration was selectively repeated. Patients subsequently underwent scalp video-EEG monitoring 1 week later. Results: All patients had reduction of EMG artifact during subsequent scalp video-EEG monitoring. No patient had adverse effects after BTX-A administration. All three patients had localization to either frontal or temporal lobes and definitive lateralization. Two of the three patients were able to proceed to invasive placement of frontotemporal subdural grid electrodes based on the BTX-A scalp video-EEG localization, and the third patient was determined to have a multifocal seizure disorder. Conclusions: Paralysis of frontotemporal scalp muscle after BTX-A administration reduces EMG artifact and may improve localization and lateralization of a seizure focus, providing a noninvasive technique for advancement toward epilepsy surgery.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 93384-43-1: BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Neurology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Orthopedics (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology; Radiology (Medical Sciences)

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--patient

ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: frontotemporal scalp muscle--muscular system; scalp-- integumentary system

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

DISEASES: frontotemporal scalp muscle paralysis--nervous system disease, toxicity; multifocal seizure disorder--diagnosis, nervous system disease; seizures--nervous system disease, surgery

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: botulinum toxin type A (BTX-A)--antispasmodic-drug, injection administration

METHODS & EQUIPMENT: EMG {electromyography}--diagnostic method; grid electrode--medical equipment; scalp video-EEG {scalp video-electroencephalography}--diagnostic method

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: EMG artifact {electromyography artifact}; drug efficacy; drug safety; seizure focus lateralization; seizure focus localization

ALTERNATE INDEXING: Seizures (MeSH)

CONCEPT CODES:

06504 Radiation-Radiation and Isotope Techniques
11105 Anatomy and Histology, General and Comparative-Surgery
12504 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Diagnostic
12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy (1971-)
17504 Muscle-Physiology and Biochemistry
18006 Bones, Joints, Fasciae, Connective and Adipose Tissue-Pathology
18504 Integumentary System-Physiology and Biochemistry
20506 Nervous System-Pathology
22002 Pharmacology-General
22005 Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (1972-)
22022 Pharmacology-Muscle System
22501 Toxicology-General; Methods and Experimental
22504 Toxicology-Pharmacological Toxicology (1972-)

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

86215 Hominidae

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)
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13281792 BIOSIS NO.: 200100488941

Side-effects of intradermal injections of botulinum A toxin in the treatment of palmar hyperhidrosis: A neurophysiological study.

AUTHOR: Swartling Carl(a); Farnstrand Catarina; Abt Gregor; Stalberg Erik; Naver Hans

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Dermatology, University Hospital, 751 85, Uppsala: ch.bjorling@uppsala.mail.telia.com**Sweden

JOURNAL: European Journal of Neurology 8 (5):p451-456 September, 2001

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 1351-5101

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Focal palmar hyperhidrosis can be effectively abolished by intradermal injections with botulinum toxin. Muscle weakness of finger grip has been reported as a reversible side-effect of this new treatment. The objective of this work was to measure muscular side-effects after treatment of palmar hyperhidrosis with botulinum toxin. As botulinum toxin has been used in the treatment of pain, we studied whether the toxin might influence afferent thin-fibre function by measuring temperature perception thresholds. Thirty-seven patients treated with botulinum toxin (Botox, Allergan Pharmaceuticals, Irvine, CA, USA) showed a decrease in compound muscle action potential (CMAP) for both abductor pollicis brevis (APB) and abductor digiti minimi (ADM) compared with pre-injection values on average by 64 and 36%, respectively, at 3 weeks which returned nearly to normal at 37 weeks. Muscle power for both finger abduction and finger opposition decreased to a lesser extent. Repetitive nerve stimulation and single fibre electromyography (EMG) showed a disturbed neuromuscular transmission. Thus, despite careful technique with small doses of botulinum toxin injected intradermally, the toxin diffuses to underlying muscles. With regard to the present results, one should be careful in using higher doses of Botox than 0.8 mU/cm² in the palmar skin above intrinsic muscles. No influence on thin-fibre function was seen.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 93384-43-1: BOTOX

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Dermatology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Neurology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology; Toxicology

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--patient

ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: abductor digiti minimi--muscular system; abductor pollicis brevis--muscular system

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

DISEASES: palmar hyperhidrosis--integumentary system disease

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: botulinum A toxin {Botox}--intradermal injection, muscular side-effects

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: compound muscle action potential

CONCEPT CODES:

18506 Integumentary System-Pathology

12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy (1971-)

20506 Nervous System-Pathology

22002 Pharmacology-General

22005 Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (1972-)

22501 Toxicology-General; Methods and Experimental

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

86215 Hominidae

12/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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12868312 BIOSIS NO.: 200100075461

Stretch reflexes increase after partial denervation of cat triceps surae muscles.

AUTHOR: Gritsenko V(a); Mushahwar V K; Pearson K G; Prochazka A

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Univ Alberta, Edmonton, AB**Canada

JOURNAL: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts 26 (1-2):pAbstract No-579 2000

MEDIUM: print

CONFERENCE/MEETING: 30th Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience New Orleans, LA, USA November 04-09, 2000

SPONSOR: Society for Neuroscience

ISSN: 0190-5295

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Pearson et al. (J Neurophysiol, 1999) reported increases in stance-phase EMG activity of medial gastrocnemius (MG) in walking cats following denervation of synergistic muscles. Indirect evidence suggested that stretch reflexes increased following denervation. Our study was designed to test this hypothesis. Cats walked along a 2m-walkway comprising 12 vertical pegs, 4 of which were spring-loaded. Upon photoelectric detection of foot contact, the spring released and the peg popped up, rapidly dorsiflexing the foot. MG was stretched at either 0.6, 1.0 or 2.2 rest length/s. MG EMG activity on a given day and for a given stretch rate was averaged over 3 time intervals from onset of peg motion, corresponding to short, medium and long-latency stretch-responses (10-20, 20-40, 40-140ms, respectively). In the absence of dorsiflexing stimuli, EMG levels rose in all three intervals in the days after partial denervation. The additional short and medium-latency responses elicited by the stretch stimuli also significantly increased, supporting the hypothesis, but surprisingly, long-latency responses did not. Local skin anesthesia of the paw did not change the responses before or after denervation. The short latency responses were presumably mediated by group I afferents and the adaptive increases may have resulted partly from reductions in presynaptic inhibition, causing increases in Ia-motoneuronal transmission. We conclude that stretch reflexes in MG increase after denervation of synergists. This increases MG force to compensate for loss of denervated synergists. This may also occur in human muscles when synergists are denervated clinically (e.g. botulinum toxin).

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Muscular System (Movement and Support); Nervous System (Neural Coordination)

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Felidae--Carnivora, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: cat (Felidae)

ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: muscle--muscular system; triceps surae muscle--muscular system, partial denervation

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals; Carnivores; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Vertebrates

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: Ia-motoneuronal transmission; walking; Meeting Abstract

CONCEPT CODES:

17504 Muscle-Physiology and Biochemistry

00520 General Biology-Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals

20504 Nervous System-Physiology and Biochemistry

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

85770 Felidae

12/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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12505161 BIOSIS NO.: 200000258663

Hemimasticatory spasm associated with localized scleroderma and facial hemiatrophy.

AUTHOR: Kim Ho Jin; Jeon Beom S(a); Lee Kwang-Woo

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Neurology, College of Medicine, Seoul National University, 28 Yongondong, Chongno-ku, Seoul, 110-744**South Korea

JOURNAL: Archives of Neurology 57 (4):p576-580 April, 2000

MEDIUM: print.

ISSN: 0003-9942

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Objectives: To report a case and discuss the mechanism of hemimasticatory spasm. Design: Case report. Patient: A 37-year-old woman had a 3-year history of involuntary spasms of the right masseter muscle in association with localized scleroderma and facial hemiatrophy. Electrophysiological studies revealed a normal blink reflex. However, the masseter reflex and silent period were absent on the affected side. Distal latency and compound muscle action potential of the masseter nerve were normal. Needle **electromyography** demonstrated irregular bursts of motor unit potentials similar to those described in hemifacial spasm. A magnetic resonance imaging scan of the head showed mild hypertrophy of the masseter muscle and atrophy of subcutaneous fatty tissues on the affected side. Local injection of **botulinum** toxin A into the masseter muscle resolved the patient's symptoms. Conclusion: On the basis of clinical and electrophysiological findings, focal demyelination of motor branches of the trigeminal nerve owing to deep tissue changes is suggested as the cause of abnormal excitatory electrical activities resulting in involuntary masticatory movement.

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Dermatology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Neurology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--adult, female, patient

ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: masseter muscle--dental and oral system, muscular system

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

DISEASES: facial hemiatrophy--muscle disease, nervous system disease; hemimasticatory spasm--nervous system disease; scleroderma--connective tissue disease, **integumentary** system disease, localized

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: botulinum toxin A--anticonvulsant-drug

METHODS & EQUIPMENT: magnetic resonance imaging--diagnostic method, imaging techniques; needle electromyography--diagnostic method

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: Case Study

CONCEPT CODES:

06504 Radiation-Radiation and Isotope Techniques

12504 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Diagnostic

12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy (1971-)

17504 Muscle-Physiology and Biochemistry

17506 Muscle-Pathology

18006 Bones, Joints, Fasciae, Connective and Adipose Tissue-Pathology

18506 Integumentary System-Pathology

19004 Dental and Oral Biology-Physiology and Biochemistry

20506 Nervous System-Pathology

22005 Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (1972-)

22024 Pharmacology-Neuropharmacology

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

86215 Hominidae

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11431406 BIOSIS NO.: 199800212738

Chemical browlift.

AUTHOR: Frankel Andrew S(a); Kamer Frank M

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Lasky Clinic, 201 S. Lasky Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212

**USA

JOURNAL: Archives of Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery 124 (3):p321-323
March, 1998

ISSN: 0886-4470

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Objective: To determine if the medial brow can be elevated following administration of **botulinum** toxin type A (Botox, Allergan, Irvine, Calif). Design: A before-after interventional study comparing pretreatment and posttreatment brow height. Objective measurements and subjective comparisons of pretreatment and posttreatment slides were made by 7 independent observers unaware of treatment status. All measurements and observations were based on standardized **photographs** taken with identical lens settings. Setting: Private facial plastic surgery practice. All injections were performed in office examination rooms without anesthesia or sedation. Patients: Thirty adult patients electively seeking improvement of glabellar frown lines or low-positioned medial brows (angry appearance). Intervention: Twenty units of **botulinum** toxin type A was injected into the corrugator supercilli and procerus muscles. An electromyographic needle was used for the initial 10 injections, and a 30-gauge needle was used for the remainder. Outcome Measures: In the objective arm, change in brow height was measured from the medial canthus and midpupil directly vertical to the brow hairs; the change in interbrow distance was also measured. In the subjective arm, the number of patients who were found to have an elevated medial brow by the independent observers was noted. Objective and subjective findings were correlated. Results: Objective measurements yielded a raise in the medial brow in 8 (32%) of 25 patients from the medial canthus and in 12 (48%) of 25 from the midpupil and an increase in interbrow distance in 17 (59%) of 29 patients. Subjective comparison found 18 (62%) of the 29 patients to have higher medial brows after treatment. Conclusions: **Botulinum** toxin type A treatment can create a chemical browlift. Further studies with more specific selection criteria are needed to better evaluate this effect.

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; **Integumentary** System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--adult, patient, female, male

ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: corrugator supercilli muscle--muscular system; eyebrow--elevation, **integumentary** system, medial; procerus muscle--muscular system

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: **botulinum** toxin type A (Botox)--intramuscular

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: chemical browlift

CONCEPT CODES:

18501 Integumentary System-General; Methods

10060 Biochemical Studies-General

17501 Muscle-General; Methods

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

86215 Hominidae

12/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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10882944 BIOSIS NO.: 10882944/99504089

Patient selection in the treatment of glabellar wrinkles with botulinum toxin type A injection.

AUTHOR: Pribitkin Edmund A(a); Greco Timothy M; Goode Richard L; Keane William M

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Otolaryngol.-Head and Neck Surg., Jefferson Med. Coll., 909 Walnut St., Third Floor, Philad**USA

JOURNAL: Archives of Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery 123 (3):p321-326 1997

ISSN: 0886-4470

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Objectives: To determine the dose-response characteristics and side-effects profile of *Clostridium botulinum* type A exotoxin (Botox) used to treat glabellar wrinkles and develop guidelines for patient selection based on the nature and severity of the treated wrinkles. Design: Prospective, nonrandomized pilot and electromyogram (EMG)-guided studies. Setting: Two ambulatory care clinics at university hospitals. Participants: For the pilot study, volunteer samples of 23 patients with glabellar wrinkles; for the EMG-guided study, volunteer samples of 57 patients with glabellar wrinkles. Interventions: For the pilot study, 23 patients were serially injected with up to 10.0 mouse units (MU) of Botox into each corrugator muscle; for the EMG-guided study, 57 patients were injected under EMG guidance with an initial dose of 10.0 MU of Botox into each corrugator muscle. Eleven patients with persistent corrugator activity were reinjected with 10.0 MU of Botox. Main Outcome Measures: For the pilot study, slide photographs were obtained before and 2 weeks after injection; for the EMG-guided study, slide photographs were obtained before and at 2 weeks and at 2 months after injection. Patients were asked to evaluate results numerically. Results: For the pilot study, injection of up to 10.0 MU of Botox into each corrugator muscle produced a satisfactory improvement in 12 patients; for the EMG-guided study, 43 patients were satisfied with improvement after full abolition of corrugator or accessory lateral brow muscle activity. Women were more likely to achieve satisfactory results than were men (80% (40/50) vs 43% (3/7); P ltoreq .03). Improvement was not age related. No significant side effects or complications were observed. Conclusions: Glabellar wrinkles may be satisfactorily treated with Botox injection into the corrugator supercilii muscles. Improvement is temporary, dose dependent, and may not be seen in some patients even with successful denervation of the treated muscles. Clinicians may begin treatment with a dose of 10.0 MU of Botox into each corrugator muscle, and may select candidates for injection by determining the type of wrinkle to be treated and its spreadability (glabellar spread test).

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 23526-02-5: EXOTOXIN

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Integumentary System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Pathology; Pharmacology

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): animals; chordates; humans; mammals; primates; vertebrates

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: EXOTOXIN

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: Research Article; ACTIVITY; BOTOX; BROW MUSCLE; CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM TYPE A EXOTOXIN; DERMATOLOGICAL-DRUG; DERMATOLOGY; GLABELLAR WRINKLES; INJECTION ADMINISTRATION; MUSCULAR SYSTEM; PATIENT; PATIENT SELECTION; PHARMACOLOGY

CONCEPT CODES:

12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy (1971-)

18501 Integumentary System-General; Methods

22002 Pharmacology-General

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

86215 Hominidae

12/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)
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10630333 BIOSIS NO.: 199699251478
Botulinum A exotoxin for glabellar folds: A double-blind, placebo-controlled study with an electromyographic injection technique.
AUTHOR: Lowe Nicholas J(a); Maxwell Anne; Harper Heather
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)UCLA Sch. Med., 2001 Santa Monica Blvd., 490W, Santa Monica, CA 90404-2115**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology 35 (4):p569-572 1996
ISSN: 0190-9622
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Background: **Botulinum A** exotoxin (BTX) has been used successfully to treat a variety of hyperkinetic movement disorders. BTX is also capable of reducing hyperkinetic facial lines including prominent glabellar frown lines. Objective: The purposes of this study were to (1) confirm the efficacy of BTX in a double-blind, placebo-controlled investigation; (2) evaluate the use of an **electromyogram** attached to the injection needle to confirm intramuscular corrugator placement of the BTX; and (3) determine the optimum direction injection technique. Methods: Length and depth of glabellar frown lines were measured before treatment and 4 and 12 weeks after injection of 10 units of BTX or saline solution. Results: Patients treated with BTX had a highly significant reduction in depth and length of glabellar frown lines compared with control subjects. Conclusion: BTX appears to be effective and safe for reduction of glabellar frown lines.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 23526-02-5: EXOTOXIN

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Dermatology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences);
Pharmacology; Physiology

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): animals; chordates; humans; mammals; primates; vertebrates

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: EXOTOXIN

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ANALYTICAL METHOD; BOTULINUM A EXOTOXIN;
DERMATOLOGICAL-DRUG; DERMATOLOGY; DOUBLE BLIND PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY
; ELECTROMYOGRAPHIC INJECTION TECHNIQUE; GLABELLAR FOLDS; HYPERKINETIC
FACIAL LINES; INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM DISEASE; PATIENT; PHARMACOLOGY;
TOXICOLOGY

CONCEPT CODES:

18506 Integumentary System-Pathology
22005 Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (1972-)
22020 Pharmacology-Integumentary System, Dental and Oral Biology
31000 Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria
12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy (1971-)

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

86215 Hominidae

12/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)
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07704057 BIOSIS NO.: 000092039838
IDENTIFICATION OF CLOSTRIDIAL ORGANISMS BY IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE TECHNIQUE ON MEAT FROM A SLAUGHTER HOUSE
AUTHOR: CHANDRAN M; MASILLAMONY P R
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. MICROBIOL., MADRAS VETERINARY COLL., MADRAS-600 007.
JOURNAL: INDIAN VET J 68 (2). 1991. 104-107. 1991
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Indian Veterinary Journal

CODEN: IVEJA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Clostridial group of organisms were found in live animals and carcasses examined by impression smears. Immunofluorescence antibody technique could be used for immediate identification of organisms from food products in the routine laboratory tests. The test proved to be highly specific. Clostridium tetani and C. perfringens were found in greater number on the skin of the animals. Clostridial group of organism were seen in the slaughter houses and on transit of carcasses but less number of organisms were seen in the retail stalls probably due to frequent washing of carcasses.

DESCRIPTORS: CLOSTRIDIUM-TETANI CLOSTRIDIUM-PERFRINGENS SKIN

CONCEPT CODES:

13516 Food Technology-Meats and Meat By-Products
18506 Integumentary System-Pathology
36002 Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology
38004 Veterinary Science-Pathology
38006 Veterinary Science-Microbiology
39002 Food and Industrial Microbiology-Food and Beverage Spoilage and Contamination
22502 Toxicology-Foods, Food Residues, Additives and Preservatives
34502 Immunology and Immunochemistry-General; Methods

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

05610 Bacillaceae (1979-)

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA):

Microorganisms
Bacteria

12/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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04298840 BIOSIS NO.: 000078028383

DISTRIBUTION AND EFFECTS OF A DEFINED 6 MEMBER MURINE DERIVED MICRO FLORA
IN GNOTOBIOTIC GERBILS

AUTHOR: BARTIZAL K F; WOSTMANN B S; WAGNER M

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. MICROBIOL., UNIV. NOTRE DAME, NOTRE DAME, IN 46556.

JOURNAL: APPL ENVIRON MICROBIOL 47 (4). 1984. 746-751. 1984

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Applied and Environmental Microbiology

CODEN: AEMID

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The gnotobiotic gerbil was selected as a model with which to study the effects of colonization with a defined microflora on organ. morphology, histology and selected blood biochemical parameters. Gerbils were maintained germ-free for 13 mo. but failed to reproduce, presumably because of the enlarged cecum. A colony of gnotobiotic gerbils that was associated with a bacterial flora consisting of Lactobacillus brevis, Streptococcus faecalis, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Bacteroides vulgatus, Enterobacter aerogenes and a Fusobacterium sp. was established. These gnotobiotic gerbils had smaller ceca than germ-free gerbils and were capable of reproduction. Except for the presence of large numbers of Bacteroides in the stomach and greater numbers of S. epidermis in gnotobiotic gerbils, the number and location of gastrointestinal bacteria were similar in conventional and gnotobiotic gerbils. Bacteroides sp. was the 2nd most predominant microorganism present in gnotobiotic gerbils; clostridia were reported to be the 2nd most predominant microorganism in conventional gerbils. Microscopic examination of direct- impression smears indicated that fusobacteria were present on mucosal surfaces. Intestines of gnotobiotic gerbils weighed twice as much as the intestines of conventional gerbils. Intestinal tissue water weight values from conventional and gnotobiotic gerbils were similar. Histological examination of gerbil intestinal tissue revealed no cellular hypertrophy and no evidence of inflammation in gnotobiotic gerbil intestines. Spleens

of gnotobiotic gerbils showed no germinal center stimulation. Statistical differences in total serum glucose, serum protein and hematocrit levels were found between conventional and gnotobiotic gerbils.

DESCRIPTORS: LACTOBACILLUS-BREVIS STREPTOCOCCUS-FAECALIS STAPHYLOCOCCUS-EPIDERMIDIS BACTEROIDES-VULGATUS ENTEROBACTER-AEROGENES FUSOBACTERIUM-SP CLOSTRIDIA BACTERIA SERUM GLUCOSE REPRODUCTION SERUM PROTEIN CECUM SIZE HEMATOCRIT INTESTINE SIZE TISSUE WATER WEIGHT HISTOLOGY SPLEEN GERMINAL CENTER STIMULATION

CONCEPT CODES:

10006 Clinical Biochemistry; General Methods and Applications
14002 Digestive System-Anatomy
14004 Digestive System-Physiology and Biochemistry
15008 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Lymphatic Tissue and Reticuloendothelial System
28004 Laboratory Animals-Gnotobiology (1970-)
36002 Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology
01056 Microscopy Techniques-Histology and Histochemistry
10011 Biochemistry-Physiological Water Studies (1970-)
11108 Anatomy and Histology, General and Comparative-Microscopic and Ultramicroscopic Anatomy
13004 Metabolism-Carbohydrates
13012 Metabolism-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids
14001 Digestive System-General; Methods
15004 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood Cell Studies
16504 Reproductive System-Physiology and Biochemistry
16506 Reproductive System-Pathology

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

04000 Bacteria-Unspecified (1979-)
04810 Enterobacteriaceae (1979-)
04910 Bacteroidaceae (1979-)
05510 Micrococcaceae (1979-)
05514 Streptococcaceae (1979-)
05610 Bacillaceae (1979-)
05710 Lactobacillaceae (1979-)
86310 Cricetidae
86375 Muridae

BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA):

Microorganisms
Bacteria
Animals
Chordates
Vertebrates
Nonhuman Vertebrates
Mammals
Nonhuman Mammals
Rodents

12/5/11 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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10130849 Genuine Article#: 487UR Number of References: 9

Title: Botulinum toxin type A treatment of upper limb spasticity

Author(s): Muller J (REPRINT) ; Wissel J

Corporate Source: Innsbruck Univ, Neurol Klin, Anichstr 35/A-6020

Innsbruck//Austria/ (REPRINT); Innsbruck Univ, Neurol Klin, A-6020

Innsbruck//Austria/

Journal: WIENER KLINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT, 2001, V113, 4, P16-19

ISSN: 0043-5325 Publication date: 20010000

Publisher: SPRINGER-VERLAG WIEN, SACHSENPLATZ 4-6, PO BOX 89, A-1201

VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Language: German Document Type: REVIEW

Geographic Location: Austria

Journal Subject Category: MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL

Abstract: In recent years, local injections with Botulinum toxin type A (BtxA) have become the treatment of choice for dystonia. However,

several studies have demonstrated its efficacy and safety in the treatment of focal spasticity as well. These studies have shown efficacy and safety in upper limb spasticity treatment at a total dose between 500 and 1500 units of Dysport (R) per injection session. While injections in upper arm muscles are easily administered without EMG-guidance, we recommend EMG-guidance for lower arm and finger muscles. In addition to functional improvement, BtxA treatment may also be considered for the following reasons: treatment of spasticity associated pain or painful muscle spasms, improved hygiene, facilitation of care, prevention of skin breakdown, and improved positioning of the upper limb. The definition of a realistic treatment goal, in agreement with the patient, as well as adjunctive physiotherapy are prerequisites for a successful BtxA treatment. Dose recommendations are given in Table 1.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: spasticity ; botulinum toxin ; upper limb function ; pain

Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): UPPER EXTREMITY SPASTICITY;
PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL; DOUBLE-BLIND; STROKE

Cited References:

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12/5/12 (Item 2 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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08608313 Genuine Article#: 306YP Number of References: 7

Title: Prevalence of periocular depigmentation after repeated botulinum toxin A injections in African American patients

Author(s): Roehm PC; Perry JD; Girkin CA; Miller NR (REPRINT)

Corporate Source: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV HOSP, MAUMENEE

B-109/BALTIMORE//MD/21287 (REPRINT); JOHNS HOPKINS MED

INST, NEUROOPHTHALMOL UNIT/BALTIMORE//MD/21205

Journal: JOURNAL OF NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY, 1999, V19, N1 (MAR), P7-9

ISSN: 1070-8022 Publication date: 19990300

Publisher: LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS, 530 WALNUT ST, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3621

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: USA

Subfile: CC CLIN--Current Contents, Clinical Medicine

Journal Subject Category: CLINICAL NEUROLOGY; OPHTHALMOLOGY

Abstract: **Botulinum** toxin A (Botox), administered by subcutaneous or intramuscular injection, is the most commonly used and most successful medication for many craniocervical dystonias. Although some patients experience side effects related to the neuromuscular action of the medication, these side effects are temporary. In 1996, permanent periocular **cutaneous** depigmentation was reported in three white patients after repeated Botox injections suggesting that loss or alteration of melanin pigment might be a permanent side effect of long-term Botox injections. The authors examined and **photographed** 26 African American patients who were receiving periocular Botox injections for hemifacial spasm and essential blepharospasm. The authors found no evidence of periocular **cutaneous** depigmentation in any of these patients.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: African American ; botulinum toxin A ; Botox ; essential blepharospasm ; hemifacial spasm ; periocular depigmentation ; melanin

Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): A TOXIN; SKIN

Cited References:

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12/5/13 (Item 3 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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08184040 Genuine Article#: 255QM Number of References: 17
Title: Trick maneuvers in cervical dystonia: Investigation of movement- and touch-related changes in polymyographic activity
Author(s): Wissel J; Muller J; Ebersbach G; Poewe W (REPRINT)
Corporate Source: INNSBRUCK UNIV, NEUROL KLIN, ANICHSTR 35/A-6020
INNSBRUCK//AUSTRIA/ (REPRINT); INNSBRUCK UNIV, DEPT NEUROL/A-6020
INNSBRUCK//AUSTRIA/
Journal: MOVEMENT DISORDERS, 1999, V14, N6 (NOV), P994-999
ISSN: 0885-3185 Publication date: 19991100
Publisher: LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS, 227 EAST WASHINGTON SQ,
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: AUSTRIA
Subfile: CC LIFE--Current Contents, Life Sciences; CC CLIN--Current Contents, Clinical Medicine;
Journal Subject Category: CLINICAL NEUROLOGY
Abstract: Antagonistic gestures or trick maneuvers are well-known clinical features to reduce or abolish dystonic posturing in cervical dystonia (CD). The maneuvers typically consist of a finger touch to the facial skin but their physiology remains unknown. To determine the temporal profile of geste maneuver performance, 25 patients with idiopathic CD were studied by means of polymyography of six cervical muscles prior to any botulinum toxin treatment. Two piezoelectric elements fixed to a fingertip of the hand involved in the trick maneuver and to the facial target region, respectively, were used to relate the essential points of the trick maneuver time course (start of geste-arm movement, facial contact, end of contact, end of movement) to changes in polymyographic activity. Thirteen patients (52%) showed marked reductions of electromyographic (EMG) activity (greater than or equal to 50% in at least one muscle) during arm movement, definitely prior to contact between fingers and facial target area; in the remaining 12 patients (48%), geste-related EMG effects were confined to facial-finger contact. These results might indicate different physiological mechanisms in clinically indistinguishable antagonistic gestures.
Descriptors--Author Keywords: cervical dystonia ; antagonistic gesture ; trick maneuver ; EMG polygraphy
Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): SPASMODIC TORTICOLLIS
Cited References:
CEBALLOSBAUMANN AO, 1995, V37, P363, ANN NEUROL
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PODIVINSKY F, 1969, V6, P567, HDB CLIN NEUROLOGY
STEJSKAL L, 1980, V48, P9, J NEUROL SCI
TSUI JKC, 1989, V49, P473, ADV NEUROL
VANHOOF JJM, 1987, V234, P322, J NEUROL
WISSEL J, 1995, P54, HDB BOTULINUM TOXIN
WISSEL J, 1997, V12, P722, MOVEMENT DISORD

12/5/14 (Item 4 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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07838740 Genuine Article#: 213YT Number of References: 6

Title: **Sotos syndrome associated with focal dystonia**

Author(s): Bravo M; Chacon J; Bautista E; PerezCamacho I; Trujillo A;
Grande MA

Corporate Source: HOSP UNIV VIRGEN MACARENA, NEUROL SERV/E-41071
SEVILLE//SPAIN/

Journal: REVISTA DE NEUROLOGIA, 1999, V28, N10 (MAY 16), P971-972

ISSN: 0210-0010 Publication date: 19990516

Publisher: REVISTA DE NEUROLOGIA, C/O CESAR VIGUERA, EDITOR, APDO 94121,
08080 BARCELONA, SPAIN

Language: Spanish Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: SPAIN

Journal Subject Category: CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

Abstract: Introduction. Sotos syndrome is a form of infantile gigantism characterized by excessive body size from the time of birth, particular facies, acromegalic changes and signs of non-progressive cerebral involvement. The etiology is unknown. Diagnosis is based on somatometric data and the particular phenotype traits. Biochemical and endocrine studies are normal. Torticollis is a focal dystonia and therefore more common in adults. Clinical case. A 20 year old woman with macrosomic features since birth presented with: weight 104 kg, height 182 cm; prognathism, hypertelorism, a broad overhanging forehead with a high hair line; large ears, hands and feet; torticollis towards the right with elevation and anteroversion of the right shoulder which caused symptomatic scoliosis. She was bradypsychic and rather slow in speech. The complementary tests none (cerebral and cervical CT and MR, bone gammagraphy, evoked potentials, EMG -ENG, sural nerve biopsy, biopsy of skin and muscle, EEC and hormone and biochemistry studies) were normal. The torticollis was treated with botulinus toxin and improved considerably, as did the scoliosis. Conclusions. To date, dystonia has not been described in association with Sotos syndrome. This may be a casual association, or even perhaps hereditary, since the patient's mother had dystonia (in the form of blepharospasm) [REV NEUROL 1999; 28: 971-2].

Descriptors--Author Keywords: focal dystonia ; infantile gigantism ; Sotos syndrome ; torticollis

Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): CEREBRAL GIGANTISM; DOMINANT

Cited References:

FAHN S, 1976, V14, P1, ADV NEUROLOGY DYSTON
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SOTOS JF, 1997, V36, P98, CLIN PEDIATR
SOTOS JF, 1964, V271, P109, NEW ENGL J MED
ZONANA J, 1977, V91, P251, J PEDIATR

12/5/15 (Item 1 from file: 71)
DIALOG(R) File 71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE
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01125590 1999095187

Effect of botulinum toxin type A on movement-associated rhytides following
COinf 2 laser resurfacing

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States

Journal: Dermatologic Surgery, 25/4 (259-261), 1999, United States

CODEN: DESUF

ISSN: 1076-0512

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGES: English SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English

NO. OF REFERENCES: 10

BACKGROUND. Many patients who undergo COinf 2 laser resurfacing for correction of rhytides experience recurrence of movement-associated wrinkles within 6 to 12 months following the laser procedure. **OBJECTIVE.** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of **botulinum** toxin type A (Botox) injections on movement-associated rhytides following **cutaneous** laser resurfacing. **METHODS.** Forty patients who had received full face COinf 2 laser resurfacing for the treatment of facial rhytides were randomized to receive Botox injections to the glabella, forehead or lateral canthal regions or to receive no additional treatment (control group). Clinical and **photographic** assessments were performed at baseline and at 3, 6 and 9 months. **RESULTS.** Enhanced and more prolonged correction of forehead, glabellar and/or lateral canthal rhytides was observed in patients treated with Botox injections postoperatively compared to non-Botox treated control patients. **CONCLUSION.** The use of **botulinum** toxin type A following **cutaneous** COinf 2 laser resurfacing results in prolonged correction of movement-associated rhytides. It is advised that patients receive information regarding the benefits of maintenance therapy with **botulinum** toxin as part of their routine preoperative education.

CLASSIFICATION CODE AND DESCRIPTION:

99 - General

12/5/16 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
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11275830 EMBASE No: 2001284142

Botulinum-A toxin treatment of the lower eyelid improves infraorbital rhytides and widens the eye

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Dr. T.C. Flynn, Cary Skin Center, P.O. Box 5129, Cary, NC 27512 United States

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Dermatologic Surgery (DERMATOL. SURG.) (United States) 2001, 27/8 (703-708)

CODEN: DESUF ISSN: 1076-0512

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 28

Botulinum -A exotoxin (BTX-A) can be used cosmetically to improve rhytides, particularly of the upper one-third of the face. In this study, fifteen women had BTX-A (BOTOX, Allergan, Inc.) injected into the orbicularis oculi muscle. One lower eyelid received two units just subdermally in the midpupillary line three millimeters below the ciliary margin. The opposite periocular area received two units BTX-A in the lower eyelid with 12 units BTX-A injected into the lateral orbital ("crow's foot") area. Three injections of four units each were placed 1.5 cm from the lateral canthus, each 1 cm apart. Patients and physicians independently evaluated the degree of improvement (grade 0 = no improvement, grade 1 = mild improvement, grade 2 = moderate improvement, and grade 3 = dramatic improvement). An independent **photographic** analysis was performed. Patients reported a grade of 0.73 when two units were injected alone into the lower lid, and a grade of 1.9 when the lower eyelid and the lateral orbital areas were injected. Physician assessment was grade 0.7 with injection of the eyelid alone and grade 1.8 with injection of the lower eyelid and lateral orbital area. Single investigator **photographic** analysis demonstrated that 40% of the subjects who had injection of the lower eyelid alone had an increased palpebral aperture ([PA), while 86% of the subjects who had injection of the lower eyelid and lateral orbital area had an IPA. Subjects receiving two units alone had an average 0.5 mm IPA and a mean 1.3 mm IPA at full smile. Concomitant treatment of the lateral orbital area produced a mean 1.8 mm IPA at rest and a mean 2.9 mm IPA at full smile. The results were more notable in the Asian eye. Two units of BTX-A injected into the lower eyelid orbicularis oculi muscle improves infraorbital wrinkles, particularly when used in combination with BTX-A treatment of the lateral orbital area.

BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: botox/Allergan

MANUFACTURER NAMES: Allergan

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

*botulinum toxin A--intramuscular drug administration--im

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*lower eyelid; *rhytidoplasty

orbicularis oculi muscle; injection; rating scale; photography; eyelid

movement; facial expression; skin defect--surgery--su; aging; human;

female; clinical article; adult; article; priority journal

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 93384-43-1 (botulinum toxin A)

SECTION HEADINGS:

009 Surgery

012 Ophthalmology

013 Dermatology and Venereology

037 Drug Literature Index

12/5/17 (Item 2 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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07065781 EMBASE No: 1997347644

Local injection into mimetic muscles of botulinum toxin A for the treatment of facial lines

Guerrissi J.; Sarkissian P.

Dr. J. Guerrissi, Libertad 985, Quilmes (1878), Buenos Aires Argentina

Annals of Plastic Surgery (ANN. PLAST. SURG.) (United States) 1997,

39/5 (447-453)

CODEN: APCSD ISSN: 0148-7043

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 20

The purpose of this clinical investigation is to confirm the efficacy of eliminating facial wrinkles by injecting **botulinum** toxin A into mimetic muscles. Fifty-four patients were injected with BOTOX A-14 in the corrugator superciliaris, 19 in the frontalis muscles, and 13 in the orbicularis oculis. Dilution was obtained by adding 4 ml preservative-free saline to 100 IU of BOTOX A. The dose used varied according to the patient. The severity of wrinkles and the intensity of muscle contraction (facial expression) were taken into account. The paralysis obtained in the mimetic muscles was effective for 6 months in 39 patients, 8 months in 10 patients, and 9 months in 1 patient. The results were documented by **photographs**, videotape, and electromyographies pre- and postinjection. To preserve the results, 21 patients (39%) demanded a second infiltration to achieve satisfactory results. Neither local nor general adverse effects were noted, except transitory eyebrow palsy in 2 patients, and edema and ecchymosis in 4 patients. The improvement obtained in facial mimetic wrinkles was satisfactory to the patient and to us.

BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: botox/allergan/United States

MANUFACTURER NAMES: allergan/United States

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

*botulinum toxin a--clinical trial--ct; *botulinum toxin a--pharmacology --pd

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*aging; *face; * skin

adult; aged; article; clinical trial; drug contraindication; drug efficacy;

drug mechanism; ecchymosis--complication--co; face edema--complication--co;

female; human; intramuscular drug administration; major clinical study;

male; priority journal

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 93384-43-1 (botulinum toxin a)

SECTION HEADINGS:

009 Surgery

013 Dermatology and Venereology

037 Drug Literature Index

06952634 EMBASE No: 1997237200

Approach to generalized weakness and peripheral neuromuscular disease

LoVecchio F.; Jacobson S.

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Emergency Medicine Clinics of North America (EMERG. MED. CLIN. NORTH AM.
) (United States) 1997, 15/3 (605-623)

CODEN: EMCAD ISSN: 0733-8627

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Review

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 35

A large number of intellectually engaging and potentially serious neuromuscular diseases have been presented. The emergency medicine physician must be able to recognize those entities that have the potential to clinically deteriorate. The evaluation of weakness requires a comprehensive, broad-based differential that is driven by the history and physical. Diagnostic testing is determined by the clinical suspicion as is the urgency for further work-up. The following are the final diagnoses of the eight illustrative cases that were presented at the beginning of this article. Case 1. This unfortunate woman had a metabolic myopathy that was only diagnosed after enzymatic analysis of a muscle biopsy. Her genetic defect, carnitine palmitoyltransferase deficiency, is unusual as it does not present until late in adolescence or slightly later in life. It is a defect in lipid metabolism in which long-chain fatty acids are unable to gain entrance into the mitochondrion for oxidative degradation. The defect is apparent only after prolonged exercise or fasting. In this patient, rhabdomyolysis led to acute renal failure that resolved without requiring temporary dialysis. Case 2. This patient had an elevated CPK-MM. Her EMG showed myopathic changes and her nerve conduction studies were normal. She had a positive test for antinuclear antibodies. A biopsy of her quadriceps muscle revealed lymphocytic infiltration of the muscle fibers that showed some focal myocyte degeneration. The diagnosis of dermatomyositis was made based on the findings noted previously and the heliotrope hue of her periorbital skin. A search for an occult neoplasm was negative. She responded moderately to a course of high-dose prednisone. Case 3. The laboratory test that confirmed this diagnosis was the potassium of 2.4 mEq/L. The remainder of the electrolytes were normal. Infusion of 20 mEq of potassium over 2 hours led to a prompt return of normal muscle strength. The final diagnosis was hypokalemic periodic paralysis. In this disease there is an inherited defect in the ability of the myocyte to maintain a normal transmembrane potential. The defect is latent until there is a precipitating factor, such as an high carbohydrate meal or prolonged immobility. There is also a form seen with thyrotoxicosis and is essentially cured when the patient becomes euthyroid. The disease is seen most frequently in Asian males, although it is reported in most ethnic groups. Prophylaxis in these patients is with acetazolamide which raises the serum potassium indirectly by causing a metabolic acidosis. Triamterene and spironolactone have also been successfully used on occasion. This patient turned out to have thyrotoxicosis as well. Case 4. This man had both cranial motor and peripheral muscular dysfunction. There was no evidence of nonmotor cranial nerve dysfunction, nor was there evidence of any peripheral sensory deficits. The diagnosis of myasthenia gravis was established by the rapid and transient response of this patient to 2 mg of edrophonium. He was found to have antiacetylcholine receptor antibodies and was also thyrotoxic. He had a stormy course requiring intubation and prolonged ventilation. Eventually, he underwent thymectomy and is stable on pyridostigmine. Case 5. Initially suspected to be hysteria, this patient and his relatives had **botulism** from home-canned peppers. The index case required prolonged intubation and ventilation. The patients were treated with polyvalent antiserum and gastric lavage to remove the residual contaminated food which was still in their stomachs due to the gastric atony seen with this disease. The **botulinus** toxin prevents the release of

acetylcholine molecules from their storage vesicles in nerve terminals. Thus, this disease is the opposite of the cholinergic syndrome seen with organophosphate insecticide poisonings except that cognitive functioning is not impaired in **botulism**. Case 6. This is a celebrated case that took a great deal of sleuthing to unravel. The patient entered with what appeared to be pulmonary edema but that was actually bronchorrea associated with muscle weakness and a cholinergic crises. His signs and symptoms fulfilled the acronym SLUD (salvation, lacrimation, urination, defecation). Once it was realized that this was a possibility the family was queried about insecticides; the patient was an inveterate gardener who had just sprayed his greenhouse with an organophosphate pesticide. The patient's pseudocholinesterase level came back very low several days after admission. He was treated with huge doses of atropine, requiring over 100 mg in the first 24 hours to control his bronchorrea. He was intubated and received pralidoxime as well. He survived to continue his hobby but reverted to organic gardening. Case 7. This case of Guillain-Barre syndrome was obvious by the time the patient was seen. The patient had a mild sensory component and was areflexia and this helped place the lesion in his peripheral nerves. Testing for HIV and EB virus were subsequently negative. He had a protracted course and was treated with plasmapheresis and was not totally recovered six months following his diagnosis. Case 8. Although this patient was felt to have a nonorganic cause of her weakness, she fulfills the criteria for the fibrositis syndrome. This is a condition of heightened sensitivity to painful stimuli in patients with multiple somatic complaints and depression. The debate goes on whether it is truly a rheumatologic disorder or a functional psychiatric illness. At any rate, the emergency physician must realize that there is nothing available at this time for these patients other than support.

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*muscle weakness; *neuromuscular disease--diagnosis--di adult; botulism; clinical article; eaton lambert syndrome; emergency medicine; female; food poisoning; guillain barre syndrome; human; insect bite; insect sting; male; mental disease; myasthenia gravis; neuromuscular transmission; priority journal; review; symptomatology

SECTION HEADINGS:

008 Neurology and Nerosurgery
037 Drug Literature Index

12/5/19 (Item 4 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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06588743 EMBASE No: 1996253385

Stimulated single-fiber electromyography in wound botulism

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Muscle and Nerve (MUSCLE NERVE) (United States) 1996, 19/9 (1171-1173)

CODEN: MUNED ISSN: 0148-639X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*botulism; *electromyography
adult; article; case report; clostridium; drug abuse; electrodiagnosis;
electrophysiology; female; human; intoxication; male; priority journal;
skin abscess; wound

SECTION HEADINGS:

008 Neurology and Nerosurgery

12/5/20 (Item 5 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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06455074 EMBASE No: 1996119890

The use of botulinum A toxin to ameliorate facial kinetic frown lines

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United States
Ophthalmology (OPHTHALMOLOGY) (United States) 1996, 103/4 (618-622)
CODEN: OPHTD ISSN: 0161-6420
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Purpose: External **photography** and subjective response were used to evaluate the use of **botulinum A** toxin to diminish glabellar kinetic folds. Methods: Eleven patients with glabellar folds and midline forehead wrinkling received one to four injections of 0.1 ml of 100 U/1 ml **botulinum A** toxin. The injections were given into the procerus or corrugator muscles or both; The number of injections corresponded to the wrinkle lines in each patient. The patients were examined and **photographed** just before the injections and at 7 to 10 days after the injections. Treatment efficacy was judged by **photographic** evaluation and by the patient's subjective evaluation of the effect of the treatment. Results: **Photographic** evaluation showed objective improvement in the glabellar wrinkling in 6 of 11 patients in relaxed facial position and in all 11 patients during contraction of the periocular muscles. Ten of the 11 patients reported satisfaction with their cosmetic results and indicated that they would choose to have the procedure done again. Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that **botulinum A** toxin is a safe and effective treatment for glabellar folds.

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

*botulinum toxin a--clinical trial--ct; *botulinum toxin a--drug dose--do

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

* **skin** disease

article; clinical article; clinical trial; drug effect; drug safety; drug use; face muscle; human; intramuscular drug administration; muscle contraction; muscle spasm; priority journal

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 93384-43-1 (botulinum toxin a)

SECTION HEADINGS:

- 011 Otorhinolaryngology
- 012 Ophthalmology
- 013 Dermatology and Venereology
- 037 Drug Literature Index

12/5/21 (Item 6 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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06052480 EMBASE No: 1995082792

Botulinum toxin in the treatment of frontoglabellar and periorbital wrinkles. A preliminary study

LA TOXINE BOTULIQUE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DES RIDES FRONTO-GLABELLAIRES ET DE LA REGION ORBITAIRE. ETUDE PRELIMINAIRE

Ascher B.; Klap P.; Marion M.-H.; Chanteloub F.

11 Rue de Freshel, 75116 Paris France

Annales de Chirurgie Plastique et Esthetique (ANN. CHIR. PLAST. ESTET.) (France) 1995, 40/1 (67-76)

CODEN: ACESE ISSN: 0294-1260

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: FRENCH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH; FRENCH

Glabellar frown lines and crow's feet are wrinkles of facial expression related to an underlying muscular activity, which is particularly strong during facial expression. Classic treatments of these wrinkles only give partially satisfactory are associated with results, and secondary effects, whether they involve **skin** and muscle lifting, surgical section of muscles, **dermal** stimulation by thread or injectable fillers, chemical or mechanical abrasion, transient or permanent soft tissue augmentation with various materials. The authors studied the efficacy and safety of intramuscular injections **botulinum A** Exotoxin in glabellar and crow's feet areas in 19 well-informed and consenting patients. **Botulinum** toxin

injections have been used since 1980 in the treatment of focal dystonia (blepharospasm, oromandibular dystonia, spasmodic torticollis, spasmodic dysphonia and writer's cramp) and safety hemifacial spasm. Their wide use in these indications has highlighted their excellent and efficacy, and the need to repeat injections every 3 to 4 months. The dose required was progressively adjusted around glabellar and orbital areas, while injections of the peri-buccal and forehead areas are still being evaluated. The 19 patients were examined clinically, filmed and **photographed** every month over a period of 12 to 24 months, and **skin** prints were performed. Evaluation criteria included the percentage improvement as assessed by the patients themselves, and also evaluation by the investigators of the data of clinical examination, and blind comparison of **photographic**, videoscopic, and prints. The authors obtained a significant decrease of wrinkles of the areas studied, with a 'smoothing' effect during the period of activity of the toxin, which lasted an average of 3 to 4 months at the beginning, and 6 to 9 months after several injections. No secondary effects, either general or local, were observed. The product's specificity means that the operator must have a complete mastery of the injection technique and a thorough knowledge of its pharmacology.

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

*botulinum toxin--drug administration--ad

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*aging; *face; * **skin**

adult; article; clinical article; clinical trial; drug efficacy; drug safety; female; human; intramuscular drug administration; plastic surgery

SECTION HEADINGS:

009 Surgery

013 Dermatology and Venereology

037 Drug Literature Index

12/5/22 (Item 7 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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05835035 EMBASE No: 1994240707

Botulinum toxin A for hyperkinetic facial lines: Results of a double-blind, placebo-controlled study

Keen M.; Blitzer A.; Aviv J.; Binder W.; Prystowsky J.; Smith H.; Brin M. Atchley Pavilion, 161 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, NY 10032 United States

Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (PLAST. RECONSTR. SURG.) (United States) 1994, 94/1 (94-99)

CODEN: PRSUA ISSN: 0032-1052

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Previous work on patients with muscular dystonia has shown that small intramuscular doses of **botulinum** toxin A eliminated hyperkinetic facial lines for approximately 6 months. The purpose of this study was to determine the efficacy of **botulinum** toxin A injections in eliminating facial wrinkles in aesthetic surgery patients who do not have muscular dystonia. Eleven healthy subjects were studied in a double-blind fashion. On both sides of the face, 0.2 cc of either normal saline or **botulinum** toxin A was injected into the forehead or into the periorbital wrinkles (crow's feet). Documentation of results was made by **photographs** taken of the patients during repose and during facial animation before and after injection. Assessment of facial wrinkles was done from a grading system in which the patient and the facial plastic surgeon were asked to judge the severity of the wrinkles on a scale from 0 to 3, with 0 reflecting no facial wrinkles and 3 reflecting severe facial wrinkling. Nine of 11 subjects injected with **botulinum** toxin A noted a significant improvement in the severity of their facial wrinkles in comparison with the side of the face injected with saline, with a rating improvement of 2 points. Two of 11 subjects noted a moderate improvement, with a rating improvement of 1 point. No patient injected with saline reported an improvement in the severity of the facial wrinkles on the control side. There were no serious complications. **Botulinum** toxin A is an efficacious method of

nonsurgically eliminating facial wrinkles and may play a role in the cosmetic enhancement of the aging face.

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

*botulinum toxin a--pharmacology--pd

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*face surgery; * skin defect--surgery--su

adult; article; clinical article; clinical trial; controlled study; double blind procedure; drug efficacy; esthetic surgery; female; human;

intramuscular drug administration; male; priority journal; scoring system

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 93384-43-1 (botulinum toxin a)

SECTION HEADINGS:

009 Surgery

037 Drug Literature Index

12/5/23 (Item 8 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE

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02703323 EMBASE No: 1984122282

Distribution and effects of a defined six-member murine-derived microflora in gnotobiotic gerbils

Bartizal K.F.; Wostmann B.S.; Wagner M.

Department of Microbiology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556 United States

Applied and Environmental Microbiology (APPL. ENVIRON. MICROBIOL.) (United States) 1984, 47/4 (746-751)

CODEN: AEMID

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The gnotobiotic gerbil was selected as a model with which to study the effects of colonization with a defined microflora on organ morphology, histology, and selected blood biochemical parameters. Gerbils were maintained germfree for 13 months but failed to reproduce, presumably because of the enlarged cecum. A colony of gnotobiotic gerbils that was associated with a bacterial flora consisting of *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Streptococcus faecalis*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Bacteroides vulgatus*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, and a *Fusobacterium* sp. was established. These gnotobiotic gerbils had smaller ceca than germfree gerbils and proved capable of reproduction. Except for the presence of large numbers of *Bacteroides* organisms in the stomach and greater numbers of *S. epidermidis* in gnotobiotic gerbils, the number and location of gastrointestinal bacteria were similar in conventional and gnotobiotic gerbils. *Bacteroides* sp. was the second most predominant microorganism present in gnotobiotic gerbils, whereas *clostridia* were reported to be the second most predominant microorganism in conventional gerbils. Microscopic examination of direct-**impression** smears indicated that fusobacteria were present on mucosal surfaces. Intestines of gnotobiotic gerbils weighed twice as much as the intestines of conventional gerbils. Intestinal tissue water weight values from conventional to gnotobiotic gerbils were similar. Histological examination of gerbil intestinal tissue revealed no cellular hypertrophy and no evidence of inflammation in gnotobiotic gerbil intestines. Spleens of gnotobiotic gerbils showed no germinal center stimulation. Statistical differences in total serum glucose, serum protein, and hematocrit levels were found between conventional and gnotobiotic gerbils.

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*histology; *intestine; *spleen

animal experiment; nonhuman; digestive system

MEDICAL TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): colony

SECTION HEADINGS:

004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology and Virology

12/5/24 (Item 9 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE

00712644 EMBASE No: 1977057995

Polymyositis

Hudgson P.

Dept. Neurol., Newcastle Area Hlth Author., Newcastle upon Tyne United Kingdom

Practitioner (PRACTITIONER): 1976, 216/1294 (394-399)

CODEN: PRACA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Infective myositis is the commonest form of muscle inflammation encountered in the developing nations but is rare in Northwestern Europe, North America or Australasia, except as a complication of muscle trauma (*Clostridium welchii* being one of the commoner infecting organisms). The form of muscle inflammation most often encountered is what might best be described as the polymyositis/dermatomyositis complex, a group of conditions occurring either as separate disease entities or in association with an autoimmune disease such as rheumatoid arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus and with underlying neoplasms. For clinical, pathological and immunological reasons the polymyositis/dermatomyositis complex is thought to be autoimmune in nature and current treatment is based on that premise. In the context of family practice as a whole, polymyositis with or without involvement of skin and other tissue is a rare condition. None the less it is the commonest acquired primary myopathy seen outside the tropics and it is the impression of those clinicians dealing with the disease (general physicians, neurologists, paediatricians, rheumatologists, dermatologists) that, in common with other autoimmune conditions, its incidence is increasing.

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

*prednisone

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*dermatomyositis; *polymyositis
review; therapy

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 53-03-2 (prednisone)

SECTION HEADINGS:

008 Neurology and Nerosurgery

005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy

12/5/25 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

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15336067 PASCAL No.: 02-0022746

Quantification of the efficacy of botulinum toxin type A by digital image analysis

HECKMANN Marc; SCHOEN-HUPKA Gudrun

Department of Dermatology, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitaet, Austria

Journal: Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology, 2001, 45 (4)

508-514

ISSN: 0190-9622 CODEN: JAADDB Availability: INIST-18387;

354000099546530030

No. of Refs.: 31 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial); C (Book review) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

Background: Botulinum toxin type A (BT-A) is increasingly being used by dermatologists for correction of frown lines. Because objective measurements of clinical results appear to be difficult, several different treatment protocols have been issued purely empirically or on the basis of subjective ratings. Objective: Our purpose was to establish objective parameters to measure the efficacy of BT-A for correction of hyperkinetic facial lines. Methods: Thirty consecutive patients received BT-A injections for correction of facial expression lines. For each patient a full range of facial expressions was recorded by means of a digital imaging system that

allowed identical positioning and illumination before and after treatment. Computer-assisted measurements of brow mobility were used to measure muscular paralysis. Results: Reproducibility of serial photographs by means of a digital overlay technique was confirmed by 4 independent observers. Upward mobility of brows was decreased to 35% at 2 weeks and 71% at 12 weeks after treatment. In contrast, inward mobility (frowning) was decreased to 7% at 2 weeks and 57% at 12 weeks. Brow-to-brow distance in repose increased with treatment by 13% and displayed a negative correlation with age. Conclusion: The effects of BT-A on upper face muscular activity can reproducibly be measured by digital image analysis; this is a valuable tool for clinical documentation and evaluation of treatment efficacy. Onset and offset of the effects of BT-A display a longer time course than previously assumed. Tissue qualities such as elasticity contribute measurably to smoothing facial expression lines after BT-A treatment and correlate inversely with age.

English Descriptors: Digital image; Bontoxilysin; Injection; Image analysis ; Wrinkle; Skin ; Subcutaneous administration; Treatment efficiency
Broad Descriptors: Metalloendopeptidases; Peptidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme; Metalloendopeptidases; Peptidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme; Metalloendopeptidases; Peptidases; Hydrolases; Enzima
French Descriptors: Image numerique; Bontoxilysin; Injection; Analyse image ; Ride; Peau; Voie souscutanee; Efficacite traitement

Classification Codes: 002B26A

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12/5/26 (Item 2 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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14560659 PASCAL No.: 00-0226928

Hemimasticatory spasm associated with localized scleroderma and facial hemiatrophy

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Department of Neurology, College of Medicine, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea, Republic of

Journal: Archives of neurology : (Chicago), 2000, 57 (4) 576-580

ISSN: 0003-9942 CODEN: ARNEAS Availability: INIST-2048B;

354000082204290180

No. of Refs.: 17 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

Objectives: To report a case and discuss the mechanism of hemimasticatory spasm. Design: Case report. Patient: A 37-year-old woman had a 3-year history of involuntary spasms of the right masseter muscle in association with localized scleroderma and facial hemiatrophy. Electrophysiological studies revealed a normal blink reflex. However, the masseter reflex and silent period were absent on the affected side. Distal latency and compound muscle action potential of the masseter nerve were normal. Needle **electromyography** demonstrated irregular bursts of motor unit potentials similar to those described in hemifacial spasm. A magnetic resonance imaging scan of the head showed mild hypertrophy of the masseter muscle and atrophy of subcutaneous fatty tissues on the affected side. Local injection of **botulinum** toxin A into the masseter muscle resolved the patient's symptoms. Conclusion: On the basis of clinical and electrophysiological findings, focal demyelination of motor branches of the trigeminal nerve owing to deep tissue changes is suggested as the cause of abnormal excitatory electrical activities resulting in involuntary masticatory movement.

English Descriptors: Spasm; Masseter muscle; Unilateral; Scleroderma; Atrophy; Face; Electromyography; Case study; Concomitant disease; Human
Broad Descriptors: Striated muscle disease; Skin disease; Connective

tissue disease; Systemic disease; Autoimmune disease; Immunopathology;
Electrodiagnosis; Muscle striae pathology; Peau pathology; Tissu
conjonctif pathology; Maladie systeme; Maladie autoimmune;
Immunopathologie; Electrodiagnostic; Musculo estriado patologia; Piel
patologia; Tejido conjuntivo patologia; Enfermedad sistematica; Enfermedad
autoimmune; Inmunopatologia; Electrodiagnostico

French Descriptors: Spasme; Muscle masseter; Unilateral; Sclerodermie;
Atrophie; Face; Electromyographie; Etude cas; Association morbide; Homme

Classification Codes: 002B17H; 235

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12/5/27 (Item 3 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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14367146 PASCAL No.: 00-0019257

Effect of botulinum toxin type A on movement-associated rhytides
following CO SUB 2 laser resurfacing

WEST T B; ALSTER T S

Washington Institute of Dermatologic Laser Surgery, Washington, DC,
United States

Journal: Dermatologic surgery, 1999, 25 (4) 259-261

ISSN: 1076-0512 Availability: INIST-17417; 354000080352070010

No. of Refs.: 10 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

BACKGROUND. Many patients who undergo CO SUB 2 laser resurfacing for
correction of rhytides experience recurrence of movement-associated
wrinkles within 6 to 12 months following the laser procedure. OBJECTIVE.
The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of **botulinum** toxin
type A (Botox) injections on movement-associated rhytides following
cutaneous laser resurfacing. METHODS. Forty patients who had received
full face CO SUB 2 laser resurfacing for the treatment of facial rhytides
were randomized to receive Botox injections to the glabella, forehead or
lateral canthal regions or to receive no additional treatment (control
group). Clinical and **photographic** assessments were performed at baseline
and at 3, 6 and 9 months. RESULTS. Enhanced and more prolonged correction
of forehead, glabellar and/or lateral canthal rhytides was observed in
patients treated with Botox injections postoperatively compared to
non-Botox treated control patients. CONCLUSION. The use of **botulinum**
toxin type A following **cutaneous** CO SUB 2 laser resurfacing results in
prolonged correction of movement-associated rhytides. It is advised that
patients receive information regarding the benefits of maintenance therapy
with **botulinum** toxin as part of their routine preoperative education.

English Descriptors: Resurfacing; **Skin** ; Combined treatment; Bontoxilysin;
Subcutaneous administration; Wrinkle; Motion; Human

Broad Descriptors: Metalloendopeptidases; Peptidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme;
Aesthetics; **Skin** disease; Metalloendopeptidases; Peptidases; Hydrolases
; Enzyme; Esthetique; Peau pathology; Metalloendopeptidases; Peptidases;
Hydrolases; Enzima; Estetica; Piel patologia

French Descriptors: Resurfacement; Peau; Traitement associe; Bontoxilysin;
Voie souscutanee; Ride; Mouvement; Homme

Classification Codes: 002B25A

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12/5/28 (Item 4 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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13683502 PASCAL No.: 98-0392069

Botulinum toxin for the correction of hyperkinetic facial lines

GOODMAN D G

Journal: Australasian journal of dermatology, 1998, 39 (3) 158-163

ISSN: 0004-8380 CODEN: AJDEBP Availability: INIST-15133;

354000072682470030

No. of Refs.: 41 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: Australia

Language: English

The present article illustrates the effects of low dose **botulinum** toxin (BTx) injections for the improvement of hyperkinetic facial lines and presents a grading treatment chart designed to standardize the reporting of the improvement seen. A questionnaire of patient acceptance, the patients' impression of therapy and shortterm results and complications are reported. Twelve patients with 26 injected-paired regions were charted and the response to injection was graded. Patients had hyperkinetic facial lines in glabella, periorbital regions or horizontal forehead lines. Diluted BTx type A 1 IU/0.1 mL) was injected and patients were assessed at 10 days. A second follow up injection was offered to patients at this stage if required. Objectively, all patients' hyperkinetic actions and lines improved or diminished. The degree of improvement was similar in all areas injected and a symmetry of results was always observed. In a minority of cases, all movement was lost (7/26) and in others it was weakened but present (19/26). In some injected areas the actual expression line that was visible at rest disappeared entirely (11/26); in the others it was diminished (15/26). Complications were few. Two patients had temporary brow ptosis that spontaneously recovered within the first week. No eyelid ptosis was noted. Bruising and headaches were the most common reported complications. Low dose BTx is an effective and well-tolerated treatment for hyperkinetic facial lines with few significant complications in this small pilot study. The grading chart may allow easier comparisons of results between studies on the effects of BTx therapy.

English Descriptors: Wrinkle; Strip line; Face; Treatment; Injection;

Intramuscular administration; Toxin; Toxylisin; Human; Australia;

Efficiency; Secondary effect; **Skin**

Broad Descriptors: Metalloendopeptidases; Peptidases; Hydrolases; Enzyme;

Oceania; **Skin** disease; Metalloendopeptidases; Peptidases; Hydrolases;

Enzyme; Oceania; Peau pathologie; Metalloendopeptidases; Peptidases;

Hydrolases; Enzima; Oceania; Piel patologia

French Descriptors: Ride; Ligne bande; Face; Traitement; Injection; Voie

intramusculaire; Toxine; Toxylisin; Homme; Australie; Efficacite; Effet

secondaire; Peau

Classification Codes: 002B02K; 235

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12/5/29 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

12625217 21567665 PMID: 11710863

Botulinum toxin A for mentalis muscle dysfunction.

Papel I D; Capone R B

Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md, USA.

Archives of facial plastic surgery : official publication for the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Inc. and the International Federation of Facial Plastic Surgery Soc (United States)

Oct-Dec 2001, 3 (4) p268-9, ISSN 1521-2491 Journal Code: 100883500

Comment in Arch Facial Plast Surg. 2001 Oct-Dec;3(4) 270; Comment in PMID 11710864

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

OBJECTIVE: To describe the use of botulinum toxin A for treatment of mentalis muscle dysfunction secondary to failed augmentation mentoplasty. DESIGN: Clinical observations were made in the treatment of mentalis muscle dysfunction. Patients with the postmentoplasty signs of mental skin dimpling and soft tissue ptosis were injected with 20 U of botulinum toxin A and observed for visual and functional improvement. Photographs were taken for documentation. SETTING: Private facial plastic surgery practice. PATIENTS: Three patients with a history of failed augmentation mentoplasty were identified and signs/symptoms recorded. Each patient was treated with 20 U of botulinum toxin A and observed for clinical improvement. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Pretreatment and posttreatment photographs of active and passive mentalis function together with patient satisfaction surveys. RESULTS: Of the 3 patients treated, all reported alleviation of the mentalis dysfunction and improved appearance. The symptoms began to return as the botulinum toxin A effects subsided. CONCLUSIONS: Botulinum toxin A is a safe and effective treatment of mentalis dysfunction secondary to failed augmentation mentoplasty. The effects are predictable, although temporary.

Tags: Human

Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxin Type A--therapeutic use--TU; *Chin--surgery--SU; *Facial Muscles--drug effects--DE; *Muscle Contraction--drug effects--DE; *Neuromuscular Agents--therapeutic use--TU; *Postoperative Complications; Facial Muscles--physiopathology--PP; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxin Type A); 0 (Neuromuscular Agents)
Record Date Created: 20011116

12/5/30 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

11333389 21389007 PMID: 11497500

Effect of botulinum toxin pretreatment on laser resurfacing results: a prospective, randomized, blinded trial.

Zimble M S; Holds J B; Kokoska M S; Glaser D A; Prendiville S; Hollenbeak C S; Thomas J R

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Archives of facial plastic surgery : official publication for the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Inc. and the International Federation of Facial Plastic Surgery Soc (United States) Jul-Sep 2001, 3 (3) p165-9, ISSN 1521-2491 Journal Code: 100883500

Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial

Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

BACKGROUND: Facial laser resurfacing and chemodenervation with botulinum toxin type A are used independently as means of nonsurgical facial rejuvenation. Recent reports in the literature have described combining these 2 therapies, claiming improved and longer-lasting laser resurfacing results. To date, no scientific investigation has been undertaken to prove or disprove this theory. DESIGN: Institutional review board-approved, prospective, randomized, blinded study at university-affiliated outpatient cosmetic surgery offices. INTERVENTION: Patients had one side of their face injected, at specific anatomic subsites (crow's feet, horizontal forehead furrows, and glabellar frown lines), with botulinum toxin 1 week before laser resurfacing. After receiving an injection, patients underwent cutaneous laser exfoliation on both sides of the face with either a carbon dioxide or an erbium dual-mode laser. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Patients' injected (experimental) and noninjected (control) sides were compared after laser resurfacing. Follow-up was documented at 6 weeks, 3

months, and 6 months after laser resurfacing. Subjective evaluation, based on a visual analog scale, was performed in person by a blinded observer. Furthermore, a blinded panel of 3 expert judges (1 facial plastic surgeon, 1 oculoplastic surgeon, and 1 cosmetic dermatologist) graded 35-mm **photographs** taken during postoperative follow-up visits. RESULTS: Ten female patients were enrolled in the study. A 2-tailed t test showed that all sites that were pretreated with **botulinum** toxin showed statistically significant improvement ($P < .05$) over the nontreated side, with the crow's feet region showing the greatest improvement. Comparing results between the carbon dioxide and erbium lasers did not result in any statistically significant differences. CONCLUSIONS: Hyperdynamic facial lines, pretreated with **botulinum** toxin before laser resurfacing, heal in a smoother rhytid-diminished fashion. These results were clinically most significant in the crow's feet region. We recommend pretreatment of movement-associated rhytides with **botulinum** toxin before laser resurfacing. For optimum results, we further recommend continued maintenance therapy with **botulinum** toxin postoperatively.

Tags: Female; Human

Descriptors: Botulinum Toxin Type A--administration and dosage--AD; *Facial Muscles--drug effects--DE; *Lasers--therapeutic use--TU; *Rhytidoplasty--methods--MT; *Skin Aging--drug effects--DE; Adult; Injections; Laser Surgery; Middle Age; Neuromuscular Agents--administration and dosage--AD; Postoperative Period; Prospective Studies; Single-Blind Method

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxin Type A); 0 (Neuromuscular Agents)
Record Date Created: 20010810

12/5/31 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10843666 20379715 PMID: 10923426

[Comparison of Botox and a Chinese type A botulinum toxin in cervical dystonia]

Wan X; Tang X

Department of Neurology, PUMC Hospital, CAMS & PUMC, Beijing.

Zhonghua yi xue za zhi (CHINA) Feb 1998; 78 (2) p131-4, ISSN 0376-2491 Journal Code: 7511141

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: CHINESE

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

OBJECTIVE: To confirm and compare the therapeutic efficacy of a Chinese type A **botulinum** toxin (CBTX-A, made by Lanzhou Biological Products Institute) and Botox (from Allergan Inc.) for cervical dystonia. METHODS: Prospective open study over 3 years for cervical dystonia was analyzed. We treated 113 patients with medically intractable cervical dystonia in two groups during 1993-1996, 32 patients with Botox and 81 with CBTX-A, with the age, durations and severity (Tsui's scale) matched. Some patients were injected under **EMG** guidance if necessary. The patients enrolled were followed up for 6-42 months. RESULTS: Considerable improvement of symptoms for the CD patients was observed with either Botox or CBTX-A. The Tsui scores showed a significant reduction after BTX-A injections. There were no significant differences in the clinical effects of two preparations, including the latency of response, maximal benefit, and duration of improvement. The patients' subjective assessments were similar. But the requested dose of Chinese preparation which produced the similar effects was statistically higher than that of Botox. **Skin** rash appeared within a few days after injections in 3 cases of CBTX-A group, but no one in Botox group. No statistical differences were noted in the other adverse reaction between them. CONCLUSION: The injections of two kinds of preparation both were simple and effective for the patients with cervical dystonia. Chinese preparation is a little less powerful but much cheaper than Botox.

Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male

Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxins--therapeutic use--TU; *Torticollis --therapy--TH; Adolescence; Adult; Aged; Child; Follow-Up Studies; Middle Age

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins)
Record Date Created: 20000915

12/5/32 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10743297 20296233 PMID: 10839423

Intraoperative injection of botulinum toxin A into orbicularis oculi muscle for the treatment of crow's feet.

Guerrissi J O

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Plastic and reconstructive surgery (UNITED STATES) May 2000, 105 (6) p2219-25; discussion 2226-8, ISSN 0032-1052 Journal Code: 1306050

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the degree of efficacy of eliminating crow's feet by means of direct injection of **botulinum** toxin A into orbicularis oculi muscles under direct surgical vision during either blepharoplasty or face lift operations. Eighteen patients were injected with Botox A-14 in each orbicularis oculi muscle. Dilution was obtained by adding 4 ml of preservative-free saline to 100 IU of Botox A. Doses ranged from 15 to 50 IU in each muscle, varying according to the severity of wrinkles and intensity of muscle contraction. In 10 patients (56 percent), the Botox was injected throughout the outer surface of both orbicularis oculi dissected during a face-lift operation. In eight other patients (44 percent), the toxin was injected into the inner surface of both orbicularis oculi exposed during classic blepharoplasty procedures. Most authors have demonstrated that the effect produced by transcutaneous Botox lasts between 4 and 6 months; the paralysis obtained by direct muscular injection was effective for 9 months in 14 patients (78 percent) and 10 months in the other 4 patients (22 percent). Results were documented by means of preinjection and postinjection **photographs**, videotapes, and electromyographs. Neither local nor general adverse effects were noted. The improvement obtained in crow's feet was satisfactory to the patient and to us. The use of Botox intraoperatively permitted at the same time not only the treatment of crow's feet by paralysis of orbicularis oculi muscles but also the correction of senile changes in the lids and face by means of either blepharoplasty or face-lift operations.

Tags: Female; Human

Descriptors: Botulinum Toxin Type A--administration and dosage--AD; *Rhytidoplasty; * Skin Aging; Adult; Blepharoplasty; Facial Muscles; Injections, Intramuscular; Intraoperative Period; Middle Age

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxin Type A)

Record Date Created: 20000615

12/5/33 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10402653 99392536 PMID: 10463240

[A case of laryngeal adductor dystonia treated with transcutaneous injections of botulinum toxin]

Przypadek dystonii przywodzicieli krtani leczonej przeszkorna iniekcja toksyny botulinowej.

Zielinska M; Selmaj K

Kliniki Neurologii AM w Lodzi.

Neurologia i neurochirurgia polska (POLAND) Sep-Oct 1998, 32 (5) p1273-80, ISSN 0028-3843 Journal Code: 0101265

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: POLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

We present a case of 47-year old patient with a rare form of focal dystonia restricted to laryngeal adductors with blepharospasm. Apart from typical symptoms of blepharospasm, the patient had severe problems with articulation in the form of harsh voice, frequently interrupted speech and the sound coming out with a great effort. We applied a transcutaneous **botulin** toxin therapy to this patient. The toxin was given into thyroarytenoid muscle in transcutaneous injections under control of **EMG**. Successful clinical effect was achieved with the dose of 80 U of the **botulin** toxin (Dysport) and lasted 6 months. The treatment was repeated, and the patient has not presented the symptoms of the disease since then for 10 months. We confirm that the **botuline** toxin transcutaneous injections represent a save and effective treatment for laryngeal adductor dystonia.

Tags: Case Report; Human; Male

Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxins--therapeutic use--TU; *Dystonia --drug therapy--DT; *Dystonia--physiopathology--PP; *Laryngeal Muscles --physiopathology--PP; *Neuromuscular Agents--therapeutic use--TU; Administration, **Cutaneous** ; Electromyography--methods--MT; Middle Age
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins); 0 (Neuromuscular Agents)
Record Date Created: 19990930

12/5/34 (Item 6 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10364892 99364429 PMID: 10437718

The use of botulinum toxin for the treatment of temporomandibular disorders: preliminary findings.

Freund B; Schwartz M; Symington J M

Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
brian@max-facial.com

Journal of oral and maxillofacial surgery : official journal of the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (UNITED STATES)

Aug 1999, 57 (8) p916-20; discussion 920-1, ISSN 0278-2391

Journal Code: 8206428

Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: AIM; DENTAL; INDEX MEDICUS

PURPOSE: The aim of this study was to evaluate the response of patients with temporomandibular disorders to **Botulinum** toxin A (BTX-A) therapy.

METHODS: The 15 subjects enrolled in this uncontrolled study were diagnostically categorized and treated with 150 units of BTX-A. Both masseter muscles received 50 units each under eletromyographic (**EMG**) guidance. Similarly, both temporalis muscles were injected with 25 units each. Subjects were assessed at 2-week intervals for 8 weeks. Outcome measures included subjective pain by visual analog scale (VAS), measurement of bite force, interincisal opening, tenderness to palpation, and a functional index based on multiple VAS. RESULTS: All mean outcome measures, with the exception of bite force, showed a significant ($P = .05$) difference between the preinjection assessment and the four follow-up assessments. No side effects were reported. CONCLUSIONS: BTX-A injections produced a statistically significant improvement in four of five measured outcomes, specifically pain, function, mouth opening, and tenderness. No statistically significant changes were found in mean maximum voluntary contraction or in paired correlation of factors such as age, sex, diagnosis, depression index, or time of onset.

Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxin Type A--administration and dosage--AD; *Neuromuscular Agents--administration and dosage--AD; *Temporomandibular Joint Disorders--drug therapy--DT; Administration, **Cutaneous** ; Adolescence ; Adult; Aged; Follow-Up Studies; Injections, Intramuscular; Middle Age; Prospective Studies; Temporomandibular Joint Disorders--physiopathology--PP ; Time Factors; Treatment Outcome

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxin Type A); 0 (Neuromuscular Agents)

Record Date Created: 19990818

12/5/35 (Item 7 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10360461 99348523 PMID: 10417577

Effect of botulinum toxin type A on movement-associated rhytides following CO2 laser resurfacing.

West T B; Alster T S

Washington Institute of Dermatologic Laser Surgery, Washington, DC, USA.

Dermatologic surgery : official publication for American Society for Dermatologic Surgery et al (UNITED STATES) Apr 1999, 25 (4) p259-61, ISSN 1076-0512 Journal Code: 9504371

Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

BACKGROUND: Many patients who undergo CO2 laser resurfacing for correction of rhytides experience recurrence of movement-associated wrinkles within 6 to 12 months following the laser procedure. OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of botulinum toxin type A (Botox) injections on movement-associated rhytides following cutaneous laser resurfacing. METHODS: Forty patients who had received full face CO2 laser resurfacing for the treatment of facial rhytides were randomized to receive Botox injections to the glabella, forehead or lateral canthal regions or to receive no additional treatment (control group). Clinical and photographic assessments were performed at baseline and at 3, 6 and 9 months. RESULTS: Enhanced and more prolonged correction of forehead, glabellar and/or lateral canthal rhytides was observed in patients treated with Botox injections postoperatively compared to non-Botox treated control patients. CONCLUSION: The use of botulinum toxin type A following cutaneous CO2 laser resurfacing results in prolonged correction of movement-associated rhytides. It is advised that patients receive information regarding the benefits of maintenance therapy with botulinum toxin as part of their routine preoperative education.

Tags: Female; Human

Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxin Type A--pharmacology--PD; *Facial Muscles--drug effects--DE; *Laser Surgery; *Neuromuscular Agents--pharmacology--PD; *Rhytidoplasty; Adult; Aged; Botulinum Toxin Type A--administration and dosage--AD; Carbon Dioxide; Injections, Intramuscular; Middle Age; Neuromuscular Agents--administration and dosage--AD; Postoperative Period; Treatment Outcome

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxin Type A); 0 (Neuromuscular Agents); 124-38-9 (Carbon Dioxide)

Record Date Created: 20000817

12/5/36 (Item 8 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10062575 99051808 PMID: 9834743

Anatomy of the platysma and lip depressor muscles. A simplified mnemonic approach.

Hoefflin S M

Division of Plastic Surgery, UCLA School of Medicine, USA.

Dermatologic surgery : official publication for American Society for Dermatologic Surgery et al (UNITED STATES) Nov 1998, 24 (11) p1225-31, ISSN 1076-0512 Journal Code: 9504371

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The popularity of submental suctioning, platysmaplasty neck lifts, and now Botulinum A exotoxin injections into the neck has increased dramatically. A detailed working knowledge of clinical platysma and lip depressor muscle anatomy is of paramount importance to successfully

anesthetize and block the treated areas, to avoid injury to important vessels, nerves, and deeper cervical structures, and to optimally treat the problem areas. A simple, user-friendly knowledge can be obtained by remembering simple mnemonics relating to (1) specific target areas, (2) anatomic relationships, and (3) topographic clinical landmarks. (17 Refs.)

Tags: Human

Descriptors: *Facial Muscles--anatomy and histology--AH; *Lip; *Neck Muscles--anatomy and histology--AH; Botulinum Toxin Type A--administration and dosage--AD; Facial Muscles--drug effects--DE; Facial Muscles--innervation--IR; Muscle Denervation; Neck Muscles--drug effects--DE; Neck Muscles--innervation--IR; Neuromuscular Agents--administration and dosage--AD; Skin Aging--drug effects--DE

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxin Type A); 0 (Neuromuscular Agents)

Record Date Created: 19981204

12/5/37 (Item 9 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09976597 98408254 PMID: 9737041

Botulinum toxin for the correction of hyperkinetic facial lines.

Goodman G

ggoodman@bluepacific.com.au

Australasian journal of dermatology (AUSTRALIA) Aug 1998, 39 (3)
p158-63, ISSN 0004-8380 Journal Code: 0135232

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The present article illustrates the effects of low dose botulinum toxin (BTx) injections for the improvement of hyperkinetic facial lines and presents a grading treatment chart designed to standardize the reporting of the improvement seen. A questionnaire of patient acceptance, the patients' impression of therapy and short-term results and complications are reported. Twelve patients with 26 injected-paired regions were charted and the response to injection was graded. Patients had hyperkinetic facial lines in glabella, periorbital regions or horizontal forehead lines. Diluted BTx type A (1 IU/0.1 mL) was injected and patients were assessed at 10 days. A second follow up injection was offered to patients at this stage if required. Objectively, all patients' hyperkinetic actions and lines improved or diminished. The degree of improvement was similar in all areas injected and a symmetry of results was always observed. In a minority of cases, all movement was lost (7/26) and in others it was weakened but present (19/26). In some injected areas the actual expression line that was visible at rest disappeared entirely (11/26): in the others it was diminished (15/26). Complications were few. Two patients had temporary brow ptosis that spontaneously recovered within the first week. No eyelid ptosis was noted. Bruising and headaches were the most common reported complications. Low dose BTx is an effective and well-tolerated treatment for hyperkinetic facial lines with few significant complications in this small pilot study. The grading chart may allow easier comparisons of results between studies on the effects of BTx therapy.

Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male

Descriptors: Botulinum Toxin Type A--therapeutic use--TU; *Facial Expression; *Neuromuscular Agents--therapeutic use--TU; *Skin Aging--pathology--PA; Botulinum Toxin Type A--administration and dosage--AD; Botulinum Toxin Type A--adverse effects--AE; Contusions--etiology--ET; Eye; Eyebrows--pathology--PA; Follow-Up Studies; Forehead; Headache--etiology--ET; Injections, Intramuscular--adverse effects--AE; Neuromuscular Agents--administration and dosage--AD; Neuromuscular Agents--adverse effects--AE; Orbit; Patient Satisfaction; Pilot Projects; Reproducibility of Results; Treatment Outcome

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxin Type A); 0 (Neuromuscular Agents)

Record Date Created: 19981006

12/5/38 (Item 10 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09350965 97263913 PMID: 9109785

The management of hyperfunctional facial lines with botulinum toxin. A collaborative study of 210 injection sites in 162 patients.

Blitzer A; Binder W J; Aviv J E; Keen M S; Brin M F

Division of Head and Neck Surgery, University of California, Los Angeles, USA. AB1136@aol.com

Archives of otolaryngology--head & neck surgery (UNITED STATES) Apr 1997, 123 (4) p389-92, ISSN 0886-4470 Journal Code: 8603209

Document type: Journal Article; Multicenter Study

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

OBJECTIVE: To determine the optimum dose and efficacy of botulinum toxin injections in the management of hyperfunctional facial lines. DESIGN: This study included 210 hyperfunctional facial sites in 162 different patients. The patients had preinjection and postinjection photographic documentation and ratings on a 4-point qualitative evaluation scale of lines at rest and with action. The patients then had botulinum toxin type A injections via a monopolar hollow bore, Teflon-coated electromyographic needle into the facial muscles associated with the hyperfunctional lines. The total dose for each region of 1.25 to 25 U was divided into 1.25- to 5-U aliquots representing 0.1 to 0.2 mL per injection site, depending on the site and the prior experience with that patient on using toxin. The patients had their reevaluation at 2 to 3 weeks after injection. Patients returned for further follow-up when the therapeutic effect diminished. PATIENTS: One hundred sixty-two patients had 210 hyperfunctional sites evaluated and injected. The group consisted of 25 male patients and 137 female patients ranging in age from 21 to 78 years with a mean (+/-SD) of 46.1 (+/-1.98) years. All patients had cosmetically troubling hyperfunctional lines involving the forehead, glabella, crow's feet (lateral canthal lines), nasolabial area, platysma, and mentalis region. RESULTS: All patients had an effect of toxin within the first 24 to 72 hours. Ninety-five percent of the patients treated had cosmetic improvement of unsightly facial lines or contractions. The best results were achieved in management of the forehead lines, followed by glabella, crow's feet, and nasolabial. The dose for forehead lines was 5 to 25 U (mean +/- SD, 17.3 +/- 6.2 U); glabellar lines, 5 to 20 U (mean +/- SD, 11.1 +/- 3.1 U); crow's feet, 5 to 15 U (mean +/- SD, 6.2 +/- 1.6 U); nasolabial, 2.5 to 5 U (mean +/- SD, 3.12 +/- 1.2 U); and platysma, 10 to 20 (mean +/- SD, 15 +/- 4.0 U). Evaluation by age and site suggested a trend of increased toxin dose with increased age. Effects of the toxin are usually seen 24 to 72 hours after injection, and last from 3 to 6 months, whereon the increased muscular activity returns, as do the hyperfunctional lines. The only morbidity was related to temporary mild weakness of other adjacent facial muscles. There were no systemic side effects noted. CONCLUSION: Botulinum toxin is a safe and important adjunctive technique for the management of patients with symptomatic hyperfunctional facial lines.

Tags: Female; Human; Male

Descriptors: *Anti-Dyskinesia Agents--therapeutic use--TU; *Botulinum Toxins--therapeutic use--TU; *Facial Muscles--drug effects--DE; *Rhytidoplasty--methods--MT; Adult; Aged; Anti-Dyskinesia Agents --administration and dosage--AD; Botulinum Toxins --administration and dosage--AD; Electromyography; Injections, Intramuscular; Middle Age; Rejuvenation; Skin Aging

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anti-Dyskinesia Agents); 0 (Botulinum Toxins)

Record Date Created: 19970508

12/5/39 (Item 11 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08638641 95398391 PMID: 7668808

[Botulinum toxin in the treatment of frontoglabellar and periorbital wrinkles. An initial study]

La toxine botulique dans le traitement des rides fronto-glabellaires et de la region orbitaire. Etude preliminaire.

Ascher B; Klap P; Marion M H; Chanteloub F

Annales de chirurgie plastique et esthetique (FRANCE) Feb 1995, 40
(1) p67-76, ISSN 0294-1260 Journal Code: 8305839

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: FRENCH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Glabellar frown lines and crow's feet are wrinkles of facial expression related to an underlying muscular activity, which is particularly strong during facial expression. Classic treatments of these wrinkles only give partially satisfactory results, and secondary effects, whether they involve skin and muscle lifting, surgical section of muscles, dermal stimulation by thread or injectable fillers, chemical or mechanical abrasion, transient or permanent soft tissue augmentation with various materials. The authors studied the efficacy and safety of intramuscular injections botulinum A Exotoxin in glabellar and crow's feet areas in 19 well-informed and consenting patients. Botulinum toxin injections have been used since 1980 in the treatment of focal dystonia (blepharospasm, oromandibular dystonia, spasmodic torticollis, spasmodic dysphonia and writer's cramp) and safety hemifacial spasm. Their wide use in these indications has highlighted their excellent efficacy, and the need to repeat injections every 3 to 4 months. The dose required was progressively adjusted around glabellar and orbital areas, while injections of the peri-buccal and forehead areas are still being evaluated. The 19 patients were examined clinically, filmed and photographed every month over a period of 12 to 24 months, and skin prints were performed. Evaluation criteria included the percentage improvement as assessed by the patients themselves, and also evaluation by the investigators of the data of clinical examination, and blind comparison of photographic, videoscopic, and prints. The authors obtained a significant decrease of wrinkles of the areas studied, with a "smoothing" effect during the period of activity of the toxin, which lasted an average of 3 to 4 months at the beginning, and 6 to 9 months after several injections. No secondary effects, either general or local, were observed. The product's specificity means that the operator must have a complete mastery of the injection technique and a thorough knowledge of its pharmacology.

Tags: Female; Human

Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxins--administration and dosage--AD;
*Rhytidoplasty--methods--MT; Adult; Forehead; Injections, Intramuscular;
Middle Age

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins)

Record Date Created: 19951011

12/5/40 (Item 12 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07833654 93363304 PMID: 8357583

Botulinum toxin for the treatment of hyperfunctional lines of the face.

Blitzer A; Brin M F; Keen M S; Aviv J E

Department of Otolaryngology, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, NY.

Archives of otolaryngology--head & neck surgery (UNITED STATES) Sep 1993, 119 (9) p1018-22, ISSN 0886-4470 Journal Code: 8603209

Contract/Grant No.: 1-RO1-DC01139; DC; NIDCD

Comment in Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 1995 Jun;121(6) 704; Comment in PMID 7772329

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

OBJECTIVE: To determine the effectiveness of botulinum toxin injections for the management of hyperfunctional facial lines in patients with dystonia. DESIGN: Twenty-six patients were included in the study: 24

patients had dystonic movement of the face as either a primary or secondary component, and two patients were treated for purely hyperfunctional lines.

Botulinum toxin type A was injected via a monopolar hollow-bore Teflon-coated **electromyography** needle into the facial muscles associated with the hyperfunctional lines. Doses were divided into 1.25- to 10-U aliquots. Qualitative assessments by the patient and physician were made before injection and 2 to 3 weeks after injection. **PATIENTS:** Twenty-six patients (two male and 24 female) with hyperfunctional lines were included. The ages were from 32 to 84 years with an average age of 59 years. Twenty had dystonia, four had hemifacial spasm, and two had pure hyperfunction without neuromuscular disease. **RESULTS:** All of the patients had an effect of toxin within the first 24 to 72 hours. All of the patients experienced benefit from the toxin injections with partial or total resolution of painful contractions or unsightly hyperfunctional lines and spasms. The effects of the injection lasted 3 to 6 months. No systemic side effects were noted. Adverse effects included mild, temporary eyelid or lip weakness. **CONCLUSION:** Based on this initial pilot study, **botulinum** toxin may be an important new option for the treatment of patients with hyperfunctional facial lines.

Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: Botulinum Toxins--therapeutic use--TU; *Dystonia--therapy--TH; *Facial Dermatoses--therapy--TH; *Facial Muscles--pathology--PA; *Skin Aging; Adult; Aged; Aged, 80 and over; Botulinum Toxins--administration and dosage--AD; Botulinum Toxins--pharmacology--PD; Dystonia--physiopathology--PP; Facial Dermatoses--pathology--PA; Facial Muscles--physiopathology--PP; Follow-Up Studies; Injections, Intramuscular; Meige Syndrome--therapy--TH; Middle Age; Muscle Contraction--physiology--PH
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins)

Record Date Created: 19930930

12/5/41 (Item 13 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

03123150 79190318 PMID: 445907

Clostridial myonecrosis in a patient undergoing oxacillin therapy for exacerbation of chronic foot ulcers and osteomyelitis. A case report.

Miskew D B; Pinzur M S; Pankovich A M

Clinical orthopaedics and related research (UNITED STATES) Jan-Feb 1979

(138) p250-3, ISSN 0009-921X Journal Code: 0075674

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

Gas gangrene developed from a chronic foot ulcer in the absence of peripheral vascular disease or diabetes mellitus in a hospitalized patient undergoing parenteral antibiotic therapy. Within a 6 hour period the patient developed profound toxemia necessitating emergency and life saving leg amputation. Classically **clostridial** myonecrosis is diagnosed by the clinical course and the gram stain. In this case, 2 preoperative gram stains failed to show gram-positive rods. At the time of surgery, frank fascial and muscle necrosis in the peroneal compartment dictated extending the below knee amputation to above the knee. In retrospect demonstration of **clostridial** species and myonecrosis in the pathological specimen confirmed the clinical **impression**. The identified organism, **Clostridium sporogenes** has rarely been implicated as a cause of gas gangrene.

Tags: Case Report; Human; Male

Descriptors: Foot; *Gas Gangrene--etiology--ET; *Osteomyelitis--drug therapy--DT; *Oxacillin--therapeutic use--TU; *Skin Ulcer--drug therapy--DT; Chronic Disease; Middle Age

CAS Registry No.: 66-79-5 (Oxacillin)

Record Date Created: 19790829

Set	Items	Description
S1	127783	CLOSTRID? OR BOTUL?
S2	609575	IMPRESSION? ? OR TOPOGRAPH? OR TOPOGRAM? OR ELECTROMYOGRAP- HY? OR ELECTROMYOGRAM? OR ELECTRO()MYOGRAM? OR ELECTROMYOGRAP- HY? OR MYOGRAM? OR MYOGRAPH? OR PHOTOGRAPH? OR PHOTOGRAM?
S3	65104	EMG OR EMGS OR E()M()G OR E()M()GS OR E()M()G()S
S4	1193	S1 (S) (S2 OR S3)
S5	690	S1(10N) (S2 OR S3)
S6	456	S1(5N) (S2 OR S3)
S7	42	S6 AND PARALY?
S8	32	RD (unique items)
S9	32	S8 NOT PD>20020315
S10	67	S4 AND (SKIN OR INTEGUMENT? OR CUTIS OR CUTAN? OR DERMIS OR DERMAL OR EPIDERM?)
S11	41	RD (unique items)
S12	41	S11 NOT PD>20020315

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6/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 135)
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0000043281 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Intraoperative Use of Botulinum Toxin A Aids Reduction of Crow's Feet
Health & Medicine Week, June 26, 2000, p.16

DOCUMENT TYPE: Expanded Reporting LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 361

... months in 14 patients and 10 months in the other four patients.
Preinjection and postinjection **photographs**, videotapes, and
electromyographs provided documentation of the results ("Intraoperative
injection of **botulinum** toxin A into orbicularis oculi muscle for the
treatment of crow's feet," Plastic and...

6/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 135)
DIALOG(R)File 135:NewsRx Weekly Reports
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0000041542 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Botulism Toxin Has Little Clinical Effect, But Results in High Patient
Satisfaction
Health & Medicine Week, October 2-9, 2000, p.20

DOCUMENT TYPE: Expanded Reporting LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 401

Irish and colleagues examined the effects of **botulism** toxin
injections, which have been shown to be effective for treating other
disorders involving aberrant...

...at Toronto General Hospital. Patients were first treated with bilateral
or unilateral injections (guided by **electromyography**), and retreated 16
to 18 weeks later with the "alternate injection," their report indicated.
Only...

6/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 98)
DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text
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04850821 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA02100821
Clostridium difficile colitis.
AUGMENTED TITLE: images in clinical medicine
Triadafilopoulos, George
The New England Journal of Medicine (N Engl J Med) v. 346 no5 (Jan. 31
2002) p. 333
SPECIAL FEATURES: il ISSN: 0028-4793
LANGUAGE: English
COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

ABSTRACT: Images from a 62-year-old man with colitis caused by
Clostridium difficile infection are presented. A **photograph** of the stoma
reveals multiple small whitish-yellow plaques that cover a hyperemic,
prolapsing, and...

6/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 98)
DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text
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04388840 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA00138840
Gas gangrene associated with occult cancer.

AUGMENTED TITLE: images in clinical medicine

Schneider, David J

Reid, J. Spence

The New England Journal of Medicine (N Engl J Med) v. 343 no22 (Nov. 30 2000) p. 1615

SPECIAL FEATURES: il ISSN: 0028-4793

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

ABSTRACT: Three **photographs** depict the case of a 78-year-old man with gas gangrene associated with occult cancer. The first **photograph** shows ecchymoses and blistering of the left arm. The second image depicts a radiograph that...

...a paucity of white cells and numerous gram-positive rods, which were subsequently identified as *Clostridium* septicum..

6/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text

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04273984 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA00023984 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

The life and times of a clinical microbiologist.

Balows, Albert

Annual Review of Microbiology v. 54 (2000) p. 1-17

SPECIAL FEATURES: por ISSN: 0066-4227

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

WORD COUNT: 9195

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... to digest the cellulose in wood. I succeeded in isolating two previously unrecognized species of *Clostridium* --one a thermophile and the other a mesophile--from the feces of North American beavers and South African porcupines, respectively. These two **clostridial** species were able to rapidly ferment pure cellulose in vitro. I was offered and gladly...

...emergency presented itself, which necessitated that I move into high gear. I assembled my data, **photographs**, and descriptions of the cellulolytic bacteria, completed all requirements, and wrote my thesis for an...

6/3,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text

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04263856 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA00013856 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

The Cambridge encyclopedia of human paleopathology {book review}.

Aufderheide, Arthur C

Rodriguez-Martin, Conrado; Langsjoen, Odin 1923-; Kennedy, G. E reviewer

American Anthropologist (Am Anthropol) v. 102 nol (Mar. 2000) p. 171-2

DOCUMENT TYPE: ; Reviews

ISBN OF BOOK REVIEWED: 0521552036 (hardbook)Cambridge University Press,

ISSN: 0002-7294

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

WORD COUNT: 1245

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... are illustrated here largely with modern examples: no ancient case

of TB is pictured and **photographs** of living leprotic patients has little relevance to palaeopathology. Maps show the distributions of both diseases in 1992. **Photographs** of modern "wet" organ specimens (such as the kidney, spleen, or liver) perfectly preserved in...
...record, again in direct contradiction to the authors' stated goal. Legionnaire's disease, Lyme disease, **botulism**, measles, influenza, and cholera, among many others with no archaeological record, are included; malaria, with...

6/3,K/7 (Item 5 from file: 98)
DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text
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04261556 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA00011556
Probing the mechanistic role of glutamate residue in the zinc-binding motif of type A botulinum neurotoxin light chain.
Li, Li
Binz, Thomas; Niemann, Heiner
Biochemistry (American Chemical Society) v. 39 no9 (Mar. 7 2000) p. 2399-405
SPECIAL FEATURES: bibl il ISSN: 0006-2960
LANGUAGE: English
COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

ABSTRACT: Type A **botulinum** neurotoxin (BoNT/A) is a zinc endopeptidase that contains the consensus sequence HEXXH (residues 223...

...similar, 42 and 50 mM, respectively. Global structure, in terms of secondary structure content and **topography** of aromatic amino residues, Zn²⁺ content, and substrate binding ability are retained in the enzymatically...

6/3,K/8 (Item 6 from file: 98)
DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text
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04050520 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA99050520 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Clostridial toxins as therapeutic agents: benefits of nature's most toxic proteins.
AUGMENTED TITLE: review
Johnson, Eric A
Annual Review of Microbiology v. 53 (1999) p. 551-75
SPECIAL FEATURES: bibl il por ISSN: 0066-4227
LANGUAGE: English
COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States
WORD COUNT: 11088

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... with appropriate precautions, and (g) apparent absence of systemic or CNS effects.

The use of **botulinum** toxin type A as an injectable selective muscle-weakening agent was investigated experimentally in monkeys...

...al (110) found that ketamine provided surgical levels of anesthesia with preservation of an active **electromyogram** signal recorded by an electrode at the tip of the injection needle. Scott first tried...

...action (110). He was able to produce transient weakness lasting 2-8 months by injecting **botulinum** toxin A received from Schantz, and he demonstrated that it altered ocular alignment. After the...

...monkeys' eyes cleared within a few weeks. Three and a half months after injection, the **electromyogram** recorded from the injected muscle was of

normal amplitude, and eye movement was also normal...

...a 70-kg human has been estimated as 1-2 mg (101) . Scott predicted that **botulinum** toxin injection was a suitable pharmacologic approach that could replace or augment existing methods of surgical correction of strabismus. Scott predicted that **botulinum** toxin could be used to reduce other conditions, such as lid retraction and blepharospasm, and...

6/3,K/9 (Item 7 from file: 98)
DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text
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04043489 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGS199043489 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Bilateral segmental dystonia in a professional tennis player.

Mayer, Frank

Topka, Helge; Boose, Andreas

Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise (Med Sci Sports Exercise) v. 31
no8 (Aug. 1999) p. 1085-7

SPECIAL FEATURES: bibl il ISSN: 0195-9131

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

WORD COUNT: 1703

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... in the weight of the racquet.

Therapy and course. Based on the clinical symptoms and **EMG** assessment, a segmental dystonia was assumed, which is more pronounced left than right. Because the patient wished to continue his profession as a tennis trainer, **botulinus** toxin treatment was rejected due to the scope of the affected muscle groups. Finally, therapy...

6/3,K/10 (Item 8 from file: 98)
DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text
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03792551 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGS198042551 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

The baby who stopped eating.

Marion, Robert

Discover (Discover) v. 19 no8 (Aug. '98) p. 42-5

SPECIAL FEATURES: il ISSN: 0274-7529

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

WORD COUNT: 2701

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... can last weeks or months.

When I told Ms. Fox that I believed Jarret had **botulism** , she looked at me as if I was crazy. But when the neurologist came by...

...later and agreed with the diagnosis, she began to have second thoughts about her initial **impression** . Later, when an emergency **electromyogram** (a test of Jarret's muscle and nerve function) revealed abnormal nerve responses consistent with **botulism** , she, too, became positively convinced of the story I'd invented.

Although we waited three...

6/3,K/11 (Item 9 from file: 98)
DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text
(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

03777240 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGS198027240

Role of zinc in the structure and toxic activity of botulinum neurotoxin.
Fu, Fen-Ni

Lomneth, Richard B; Cai, Shuowei

Biochemistry (American Chemical Society) (Biochemistry) v. 37 no15 (Apr. 14 '98) p. 5267-78

SPECIAL FEATURES: bibl il ISSN: 0006-2960

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

ABSTRACT: Zn²⁺-protease activity of **botulinum** neurotoxin causes the blockage of neurotransmitter release resulting in **botulism** disease. We have investigated the role of Zn²⁺ in the biological activity of type A **botulinum** neurotoxin by removing the bound Zn²⁺ by EDTA treatment, followed by monitoring its structure in...

...5 molar excess of exogenous Zn²⁺. Second derivative UV spectroscopy revealed no change in surface **topography** of Tyr residues with removal of Zn²⁺. However, near-UV circular dichroism signals suggested significant alterations in the **topography** of Phe and Tyr residues that could be buried in the protein matrix. Thermal unfolding...

...of Zn²⁺ results in the formation of the molten globule-like structure of type A **botulinum** neurotoxin. Tertiary structural changes introduced by Zn²⁺ removal were irreversible, which correlated well with the...

...structural role in addition to its catalytic role in Zn²⁺-protease activity of type A **botulinum** neurotoxin. Copyright 1998, American Chemical Society.

6/3,K/12 (Item 10 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text

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03011320 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA95011320 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

The beast in the belly.

AUGMENTED TITLE: emergency surgery saves 20-year-old diabetic woman with enteritis necroticans (pigbel)

Nuland, Sherwin B

Discover v. 16 (Feb. 1995) p. 58-68+

SPECIAL FEATURES: il ISSN: 0274-7529

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

WORD COUNT: 10891

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... 18 inches of intestine looked exactly like the segment removed two days before. The preoperative **impression** was correct--the process of necrosis and **clostridial** overgrowth had extended and would require further excision. This time Brian West had come to...

6/3,K/13 (Item 11 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text

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02541618 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGS193041618

Botulinum toxin A for cricopharyngeal dystonia.

Dunne, John

Hayes, Michael; Cameron, David

Lancet (North American edition) (Lancet) v. 342 (Aug. 28 '93) p. 559

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article

ISSN: 0099-5355

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

ABSTRACT: **Botulinum** toxin A was used in a dysphagic 86-year-old male patient with cricopharyngeal dystonia who had required a feeding gastrostomy for almost a year. Multichannel **electromyography** (**EMG**) sampling of cricopharyngeus showed pronounced tonic activity uninterrupted by swallow, consistent with dystonia. A curved needle under fluoroscopic control was used to inject **EMG** -guided **botulinum** toxin into cricopharyngeus. Within a few days, the patient could cope with most foods, and...

?ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	1694	CLOSTRID? OR BOTUL?
S2	14214	IMPRESSION? ? OR TOPOGRAPH? OR TOPOGRAM? OR ELECTROMYOGRAP- HY? OR ELECTROMYOGRAM? OR ELECTRO()MYOGRAM? OR ELECTROMYOGRAP- HY? OR MYOGRAM? OR MYOGRAPH? OR PHOTOGRAPH? OR PHOTOGRAM?
S3	320	EMG OR EMGS OR E()M()G OR E()M()GS OR E()M()G()S
S4	14	S1 (S) (S2 OR S3)
S5	14	RD (unique items)
S6	13	S5 NOT PD>20020315

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